

16th July 1952]

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—“ I do not know why the Hon. Minister for Revenue is feeling it delicate to name the Members. I think it is his duty to officially inform this House who those Members are, especially when we are discussing the action taken by the Government on the representation submitted by them.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I do not feel any delicacy. I do not know the names. I do not wish to give the stock answer ‘ Notice, please ’.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Is the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue aware of the fact that the tenants and labourers as a last measure, resorted to social boycott of the mirasdars in that locality and at the instance of some landlords, the Police have arrested nearly 17 labourers in Sirkali? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I am not aware of it. I do not know when the hon. Member shifted his activities from Chingleput to Sirkali.” (Laughter.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware that the dispute was for the purpose of enforcing an agreement that was reached between two parties in the presence of the District Magistrate in 1948, and may I know whether the Hon. Minister will please tell the House whether the present settlement was on the basis of that agreement or whether any new agreement has been arrived at, and if so what that agreement is? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The present settlement is based more or less on the settlement which is popularly called as ‘ Mayuram Award ’.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Questions are over.”

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1952-53—cont.

(1) DEMAND XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS—cont.

*** SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—**“ மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஜில்லா நிர்வாக மான்யத்தின் மீது கனம் ரெவின्यू மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் மான்யக் கோரிக்கையை எதிர்த்து, எதிர்க் கட்சித் தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ டி. விசுவநாதம் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா சம்பந்தமாகச் சில விஷயங்களைக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா ஒரு பிற்போக்கான ஜில்லா. அந்த ஜில்லாவில் நிர்வாகம் ஒரு சில எண்ணிக்கையிலுள்ள முற்போக்குச் சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ரெட்டியார்கள் கையில் இருந்ததால் அவர்கள் நிர்வாகத்தில் இருந்த காலத்திலிருந்து தென்னாற்காடுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதி எதுவும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. அதே சமயத்தில் பல கெடுதிகளையும் செய்துள்ளனர். ஒமந்தூர் ஸ்ரீ ஓ. பி. ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் அவர்கள் முதல் மந்திரியாக இருந்த காலத்தில் திண்டிவனத்திலிருந்து ரெட்டி எரியை ஏறையா னாருக்கு வழக்கமாக போய்க்கொண்டிருந்ததை தன் சொந்த கிராமத்திற்கு (ஒமந்தூருக்கு) அக்கிரமமாக அதிகார தோரணையில் புது வாய்க்கால்

[Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar] [16th July 1952]

வெட்டிக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டார். இது சம்பந்தமாக ஏறையானூர் வன்னியர்களும், ஹரிஜனங்களும் பல கிளர்ச்சி செய்தும் கோர்ட்டில் வழக்கு தொடர்ந்தும் பயனில்லை. நிர்வாகம் அவர் கையில் இருந்த காலத்தில் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி அவர் கவனம் செலுத்தியதேயில்லை.

“அடுத்தபடியாக தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள கிராமங்களில் பிற போக்கு மக்களும், ஹரிஜன மக்களும் அதிகமிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இருக்கும் கிராமங்களில் ரோடு வசதி கிடையாது, குடிக்கத் தண்ணீர் வசதி கிடையாது. “Grow More Food Campaign” மூலமாக விவசாய நிலங்களில் விவசாயத்தை அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதற்காக விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் கடன் நிவாரணம் இந்த ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கிடைப்பது இல்லை. காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சி இருந்ததால் அவர்களுடைய கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் தான் தென்னாற்காட்டில் எல்லா கமிட்டிகளிலும் அங்கம் வகித்து எல்லா வசதிகளையும் அடைந்து வந்தார்கள். அதனால் விவசாயக் கடனையும் அதிகம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் பிற்போக்கினத்தவர்களுக்கும் கடன் வசதிகள் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை, என்பதை இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

“இதுவரையில் கடலூர் தாலுகா மருவாய் கிராமத்தில் 13 வருஷ காலமாக விவசாயம் செய்யப்பட்டு வந்த புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களை சர்க்கார் தற்சமயம் எலத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. காங்கிரஸ் சென்ற தேர்தலில் தோற்றுப்போனதன் காரணமாக இத்தகைய நிர்பந்தத்தை ஷே விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஏற்படுத்தி இப்பொழுது அவ்விதம் எலத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்து உணவை உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டும், என்று சர்க்கார் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்ததை விட்டு 13 வருஷ காலத்திற்குப் பிறகு சர்க்கார் அந்த நிலங்களை எலத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருவது என்றால் அதன் விஷயம் என்னவென்பது தெரியவில்லை. இதில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கு கிராமங்களில் ஆரம்ப பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் வைக்கவேண்டும் என்ற விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது அவ்விதம் கவனம் செலுத்தாமலிருப்பதால் நாட்டில் அறியாமை அதிகப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நம் நாடு இப்பொழுது சுதந்தரம் அடைந்துவிட்டது. நம் நாட்டில் எவ்விதம் இந்த அறியாமை இருக்கிறது என்பது சமீபத்தில் தேர்தல் நடந்ததை கவனித்தால் நன்றாகத் தெரிய வரும். சமீபத்தில் நடந்த தேர்தலில் சின்னம் இமைத்த பெட்டியில் அவர்களுடைய வோட்டுகளைப் போடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லும்போது அவர்களுடைய அறியாமை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பது தெரியும். சின்னங்களைக் காட்டி தான் வோட்டுக் கேட்கும் நிலைமையில் நாம் இருக்கிறோம். யாருக்கு வோட்டுப் போடுவது என்பதில்லாமல் மாட்டையும், கோமியையும், பெட்டிகளில் போட்டு அதற்கு வோட்டுக் கேட்கும் நிலைமை நம் நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மேல் நாடுகளைப்போல் கட்சியின் பெயரைச் சொல்லியும் அபேட்சகரின் பெயரைச் சொல்லியும் வோட்டுக் கேட்கும் முறை இங்கு வரவில்லை. இது அவர்களுடைய அறியாமையைக் காட்டுகிறது என்பது தெரியவில்லையா? இதைப் போக்க வேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை. ஆகவே இந்நாட்டின் ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் எடுப்பார்கள் என்று நான் எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். ஆரம்பக் கல்வியையும், கட்டாயக் கல்வியையும் அமுல் நடத்துவதாக இருந்தால் ஏங்களாலான உதவியைச் செய்ய தயாராய் இருக்கிறோம். கட்டாயக் கல்வியை ஆரம்பித்து பெற்றோர்கள் தங்களுடைய பிள்ளைகளை பாடசாலைகளுக்கு அனுப்பி வைக்காவிட்டால் அவர்களை தண்டிக்கும் முறையில் இதை அமுல் நடத்தும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து விளைபொருள்கள் இப்பொழுது வெளி நாடுகளுக்குப் போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. புதுச்சேரி தென்னாற்காடுக்குப் பக்கத்திலிருப்பதால் அதன் மூலம் விளை பொருள்கள் அங்கே போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அத்துடன் இன்னும் கொலை, கொள்ளை

16th July 1952]

[Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar]

முதலியவைகள் நடப்பதற்கும் சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் அந்த புதுச்சேரியை இந்திய யூனியனுடன் சேர்ப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய வழிகளை கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துடன் கலந்து எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுவார் என்று எதிர் பார்க்கிறேன். அதைத் தவிர இந்த மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம் கூட இன்னும் அதிக வெற்றிகரமாக நடக்கும். இப்பொழுது அங்கிருந்து மதுபானங்களை இங்கு திருட்டுத்தனமாகக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கிறது. அதை இந்தியாவுடன் சேர்த்து விட்டால் இந்த மதுவிலக்குத் திட்டம் கூட வெற்றிகரமாக நடக்கும். அத்துடன் தென்னாற்காட்டின் செல்வம் மேல் நாட்டிற்குப் போகாமல் இருக்க வழி ஏற்படும். இதை கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் கவனத்தில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுவார் என்று எதிர் பார்க்கிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் குடி தண்ணீர் கிடை யாது. கள்ளக்குறிச்சி, திருக்கோயிலூர், விழுப்புரம், திண்டிவனம் தாலுக்காக்களில் உள்ள கிராமங்களில் இப்பொழுது குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி கிடையாது. குடிக்கின்ற தண்ணீர் கூட புழுக்கள் நிறைந்து இருக்கின்றன. இன்னும் அங்கெல்லாம் சுகாதாரம் கூட குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. ஜனங்களுக்கு “நாம்புச் சிலந்தி” என்ற ஒருவித வியாதி கூட வருகிறது. அதனால் அநேகம் பேர்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். அந்த வியாதிக்கு எந்த விதமான மருந்தும் கிடையாது. அதனால் மக்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்ற விஷயத்தை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத் திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

“தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளின் போக்கைப் பற்றி சில விஷயங் களைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். நெல்லிக்குப்பத்தில் கண்ணன் என்கிற ஒரு காங்கிரஸ்காரர் மஜித் என்பவரை கொலை செய்துவிட்டு தானே சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டரிடம் போய் கொலை செய்ததை ஒப்புக்கொண்டும் அவனை பண்ணுருடடி மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் விடுத்தே செய்துவிட்டார். என்னன்றால் அவன் ஒரு காங்கிரஸ்காரன் என்பதற்காக. அப்படி கொலை செய்தவன் ஒரு தியாகி. ஐந்து ஏக்கர் நிலம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறான். அவன் தன் னுடைய குற்றத்தை ஒப்புக்கொண்டும் கூட அவனை விடுதலை செய்து மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் தீர்ப்புக் கூறியிருக்கிறார். எந்தக்கட்சி ஆட்சியில் இருக்கிறதோ அந்தக் கட்சிக்கு சௌகர்யம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற மனப்பான்மை இப்பொழுது அதிகாரிகளிடம் இருக்கிறது. இதில் சர்க்கார் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தென்னாற் காட்டிலுள்ள பல ஊழல்களுக்கு இந்த அதிகாரிகள் தான் காரணம். கட்சி மனப்பான்மை தான் இந்த ஊழல்களுக்குக் காரணமாக இருக்கின் றது. இதைத்தான் பொது மக்கள் வெறுக்கிறார்கள். Training ஸ்கூ லுக்கு செலக்ஷன் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால், அந்தக் கமிட்டியிலும் காங்கிரஸைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். எல்லா இடங்களிலும் அவர்கள் அங்கம் வகிக்கிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் தலைவரும், காரியதரிசியும் தோற்றுப் போயும் கூட அவர்கள் இன்னும் கமிட்டியில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது நடந்த தேர்தலில் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் 19 ஸ்தானங்களில் 14 இடங் களில் காங்கிரஸ் தோல்வி அடைந்திருக்கிறது. ஐந்து இடங்களில் வெற்றி யடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். முற்போக்கில் இருக்கும் அரசியல் அதிகாரிகள் பிற் போக்கினத்தவர்களையும், ஹரிஜனங்களையும், புறக்கணித்ததால் தான் இந்தத் தோல்வியை அடைந்தார்கள். இனியாவது அவர்கள் தெரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று தான் இந்த விஷயங்களை நான் எடுத்துச் சொல்லு கிறேன்.

“ஹரிஜனங்கள் வாழ்கின்ற பிற்போக்கான இடங்களில் ஆரம்ப பாட சாலைகளை அமைக்க வேண்டும். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள ஹை ஸ்கூல்களில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்படும் பின்னிகள் மிக் மிகக் குறைவு. ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவிற்கும் ஓர் ஹை ஸ்கூல் இருந்தாலும் போதாது. பிர்க்காவிற்கு ஒரு ஹை ஸ்கூல் இருந்தால் தான் கல்வியைப் பரப்ப முடியும். இப்பொழுது தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு University தான் இருக்கிறது. அந்த Universityயிலும் கூட ஆந்திர தேசத்

[Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar] [16th July 1952]

திலிருந்தும், மலையாள தேசத்திலிருந்தும் மாணவர்கள் சேர்க்கப்படுகிறார்கள். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் படித்த மாணவர்கள் சென்னையில் சர்டிபிகேட் புத்தகத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு கர்லேஜுக்கு காலேஜ் செல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படி அலைந்தும் அவர்களுக்கு சென்னையில் இடம் கிடைக்கவில்லை. பிற்போக்கினத்தவர்களைக் கவனிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதியில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. இந்த விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் அதிகக் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும். பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களுக்கு காலேஜ்களில் படிப்பதற்கு இடம் கிடைக்கும்படி வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை. இதில் அவர்களும் கவனம் செலுத்துவார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.

“இன்னும் ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டல்களை நடத்துவதற்கு அனுமதி கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. இந்த நிலைமையை நீக்குவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் வேண்டியதைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஜில்லாக்களிலிருந்துதான் அதிகமாக வரி வசூல் செய்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் வரி வசூல் செய்வதால் ஏழைகளுக்கு வேண்டியதைச் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும். பொது மக்களுக்கு ஏராளமான நன்மைகளைச் செய்து விட்டு தான் அவர்களிடமிருந்து இந்த வரிகளை வசூலிக்க வேண்டும். வரி வரி என்று மட்டுமே போட்டுக் கொண்டிருந்தால் போதாது. அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நன்மைகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்றும், அரசாங்கம் அதற்கு தகுந்த நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு நான் வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

11-30
a.m.

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this Demand there is an item ‘Discretionary grants by Collectors’. A grant of Rs. 62 thousand has been allotted for this item. On page 75 of the Budget Memorandum, it has been stated that these discretionary grants are given to the District Collectors to be spent at their discretion for general purposes of a public nature calculated to be of benefit to their districts, e.g., the construction and improvement of public baths and bathing places, culverts and bridges on village cart-tracks, wells or other sources of drinking water for the poorer classes, etc. Sir, I have had occasion to tour some of the districts in the South and I know my district well as I have toured the whole district. But I never came across any village which has been provided with public baths or culverts and bridges on village cart-tracks. I want to know whether this grant is merely a show or is really intended to confer any benefit on the poor people. I hope the Hon. Minister, in his reply, will answer this point. So far as my knowledge goes, the Collectors have not spent at their discretion any amount for providing facilities to the villagers.

“Then, I come to the item ‘Expenditure from rural reconstruction grants’. I do not see any achievement of the Government in the matter of rural reconstruction. Our villages are still in the same condition. They are lacking in modern facilities. I do not expect the Government to provide the villagers with such modern facilities, as are now enjoyed by the people living in cities and towns. The other day I pointed out how the roads in the Ramanathapuram district have been neglected; and particularly in my constituency comprising the Kalayarkoil firka, within a radius of 20 miles, there is no road. There is no facility for drinking water. There is no hospital. There is no school. All these facilities have been lacking there and I want to bring this to the notice of the Hon. Minister

16th July 1952]

[Sri R. V. Swaminathan]

for Revenue in the hope that he will look into the matter. It is high time the Government took interest in the welfare of the villages and improved their condition by providing the necessary facilities. Our idea must be to connect each village with another. Now, even for villages within an area of more than 10 to 20 square miles, there is no road. Government should also see that every village is provided with facilities for drinking water.

“ Sir, a group of villages has been placed under the charge of a headman. I know that even about 10 to 20 villages have been grouped together and placed in charge of a headman. This involves heavy work and the headman is not able to attend to the interests of all the villages properly. There are headmen who have only one or two villages under them. I hope the Government will look into this matter. In this connexion, I must recall what happened at the time of the elections. At that time, a number of villages had been grouped together for election purposes and polling booths were located at places more than five miles away from the place of the voters. People were forced to walk the whole distance and the appeals made by us to the election authorities and the Election Commission were of no avail. Therefore, a number of villages should not be grouped and there should be readjustment in the matter of grouping of villages or for that matter even in regard to taluks and districts. Sir, a proposal had been submitted to the Government long ago that the headquarters of the Ramanathapuram district should be shifted from Madurai to the Ramanathapuram district itself. There was a lot of agitation carried on in the district. Recently, a proposal was made to the Government that a place between Manamadurai and Sivaganga should be selected for creating a township, with a view to locate the headquarters there. I do not know whether the Government will approve this proposal as this involves expenditure of a huge sum to the tune of about Rs. 10 lakhs. Sir, there was also a suggestion to merge the Ramanathapuram district in the adjoining districts of Madurai, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli. Of course, I know the agitation carried on by some people in Pudukkottai against the merger of their State in the district of Tiruchirappalli, on the ground that Tiruchirappalli district by itself is a big district. Sir, all these proposals present difficulties but I hope the Hon. Minister for Revenue will consider these proposals and come to a final decision in the near future and redistribute the areas and fix the limits of the districts once again.

“ Now, I come to Community Projects. While selecting the places for Community Projects in our State, the Government should consider whether they will confer any benefit on the backward areas. As it is, these projects have been located in districts which have already been developed and advanced in many spheres of life. They have not been located in backward districts like Ramanathapuram. I want that the Ramanathapuram district should have one Community Project and it should be located in Sivaganga taluk. The Hon. Chief Minister while answering a supplementary question I put to him, said that it would be very

[Sri R. V. Swaminathan] [16th July 1952]

difficult to give this district a Community Project, but since my district is a backward area, I hope he will reconsider his decision."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" On a point of information, Sir. The hon. Member was speaking about ' Communist ' projects and I want to know what he means by that."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" On a point of personal explanation, Sir. The hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi, being an ardent Communist, is always thinking about Communism and Communists. Even if I talk about Community Projects, he thinks that I am talking about ' Communist ' Projects."

* SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I speak on the actual Demand, let me say a few words about the present District Administration and how it functions. The present district administration is suffering from the diseases of corruption, bureaucracy, nepotism and favouritism. Yesterday, the Hon. Chief Minister, while answering a point raised in the debate, assured this House that he was going to eradicate corruption and see that the efficiency of the administration was improved. Whether this promise is an empty promise or a promise which will be fulfilled, we have to see. Sir, corruption is rampant among village officers. We have got about 22,000 village karnams and assistant karnams. Leaving out a handful of them, almost all of them are corrupt. There are also about 24,000 village headmen or munsifs and many of them are corrupt. Yesterday, the Hon. Chief Minister took exception to the statement that there is corruption and that it is rampant among officials. I say, corruption is rampant.

" Now, Sir, I come to the activities in the villages. Neither this Government nor the Central Government are taking care of the poor and unfortunate peasants and poor agricultural labourers. Leaving aside the agrarian reforms and other reforms, there are some ordinary reforms connected with the existing administration which can be implemented easily. You know that at present there are about 265,000 acres of *poramboke* lands which are being cultivated by agricultural labourers and landless poor, but pattas are not given to them for these lands. I know some cases where people who have been cultivating the land for the last 42 years have not been given any pattas. For instance, in Rentachintala, one Mr. Luku who has been cultivating *poramboke* land for the last 42 years applied for patta but no assignment has been made. This is not the only instance; there are so many instances of that type in other places also.

11-45 a.m. " The Nallampada *poramboke* is there; landless labourers have been cultivating it for the last fifteen to twenty years; but yet no assignment is made to them of those lands. The Romperu *poramboke* is there; it is being cultivated by landless labourers for the last ten years; but yet no assignment is made to them of those lands. All this because the village karnams have the authority to issue or recommend the issue of B Form orders. But since they are corrupt, they are forcing the peasants and landless labourers

16th July 1952] [Sri K. Venkaiah]

to pay them money for issue of B form orders. Sir, this Government are not bold enough to issue orders to immediately assign lands to landless labourers.

" Sir, if this Government want really to improve the administration in the State, they should first eradicate corruption. This can be done only by checking corruption at both ends. I shall explain what I mean by it. We have to consider it from the point of view of the bribe-giver and the bribe-taker. The bribe-giver is there because of the force of circumstances. I understand recently the Central Government have come forward with a proposal to make bribe-giving an offence of a substantive nature. It is very dangerous to make it an offence. For there are many reasons why the peasant or agricultural labourer could not give evidence against a village karnam. If bribe-giving is made an offence, nobody will come forward and give evidence. The result will be that there will be no case of corruption coming to light. In that case, how can our Hon. Chief Minister eradicate the corruption evil? In reality, it will be existing. For, it is due to the force of circumstances that a man has to offer bribes; but it will not come to light. So, unless Government come forward with bold measures to give land to landless labourers, that is, to give land to the tiller of the soil, there is no solution for this problem.

" Again, if corruption is to be eradicated on the side of the bribe-taker, we have to take into consideration certain facts. In villages, the karnams are getting a salary of only Rs. 13 and odd, and some village munsifs are getting a salary of Rs. 10 only. I am told in some cases, i.e., in estates, the village munsif is getting a salary of Rs. 10-4-0. In such cases where there is no likelihood of their getting a decent salary, they cannot exist in this world with this job; and so they look to other means of earning money. In addition to this, British Imperialism has created such a state of affairs in the village that to-day karnams and village munsifs have become a pest on society. If only these institutions are removed and in their place, an elected committee or a village panchayat, or some other committee, is constituted to discharge the present duties of the karnam and village munsif, bribe-taking can be eradicated. Or, these karnams and munsifs should be kept under the thumb of such a committee. Without the co-operation of the people, without the initiative being there from the side of the people, corruption cannot be eradicated.

" Next, Sir, I want to say a few words about bureaucracy. I can show many instances where district officials refuse to go into the just grievances of peasants and workers. Sir, when our Hon. Chief Minister made the statement that there should be no interference from M.L.As. in local administration, there was a great change in the attitude of the District Collectors. After that statement, the District Collectors refuse to give interviews even to people who go to him as representatives of the people. Not only that. The district officials, to win the favour of the Government,

[Sri K. Venkaiah]

[16th July 1952]

do not implement the Government Orders in full. They implement only that part of the Government Orders which is necessary to save their interest or to get into the favour of Government."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has one minute more."

* SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" Sir, in view of these things, if corruption is to be eradicated and the general tone of the administration is to be improved, Government should take the people into their confidence and see that there is a change in the attitude of the officials. Only then can corruption be eradicated. The Hon. Chief Minister has not taken this factor into consideration but has given only an empty promise. So, Sir, I request the House to vote down this Demand."

* JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the district of Malabar, from which I am returned is neglected in almost all matters of civic life and that has been the common complaint from most of the Members who have been returned from Malabar. The points that we desired to urge upon the Government have been mentioned in the cut motion tabled under this Demand by us. They relate to the general complaint regarding the supply of the amenities of civilized life to the people of the district. The district has been very much neglected in the matters of road, hospitals, bridges and maternity centres. There is an all round complaint that the Government have not been fair to the district in the matter of providing these amenities of existence.

" One important point referred to by us in our cut motion is that relating to the condition of the islands which are attached to the Malabar district and South Kanara district. Sir, you know the Laccadives and the Minicoy islands are attached to the Malabar and South Kanara districts respectively. The condition of the people in those islands is deplorable indeed. Even now, the laws promulgated and enforced on the mainland have not been made applicable to these islands. The Civil Procedure Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Indian Penal Code, which are in force on the mainland, are not applicable to those islands. It is some old Regulation of 1840 or so which is being enforced there. There are certain very primitive customs recognized by the Government, which have been prevailing there all these years. One section of the people is not allowed to carry on certain avocations. For instance, one section of the people is not permitted to build cargo boats to carry their goods for sale. If they build their own boats, the other section of the people destroy them and prevent them from carrying on trade. When complaints are made about these things to the Collectors concerned, they express their helplessness in the matter; for according to the old Regulations, certain sections of the people could not carry on trade in their own boats; and those boats could be built only by persons who are given a monopoly in that matter. Sir, this only shows that, in these islands, civilized life has not been made possible for the people. You will be surprised to learn, Sir, that there is no arrangement there to enforce law and order. No police force is posted there;

16th July 1952] [Janab K. M. Seethi]

medical aid has not been made available except in a very unsatisfactory way. The arrangements made for education are far from satisfactory. On the whole, these islands are considered as Scheduled Areas and they are cut off from all civilized life. The islanders deserve our sympathy. With the ushering in of the Republic of India, it was believed that all the laws prevailing on the mainland would be made applicable to these islands. I would like to hear from the Government whether after the advent of our Republic any change has come about in the application of the laws enforced there and whether the laws prevailing on the mainland will prevail in these islands also. I wish to draw the pointed attention of the Hon. Minister to this fact and to request him to set matters right, for there is no reason for making a distinction between the mainland and these islands. It will be a great relief to me to see that this barbarous distinction kept up between the mainland and these islands so long is done away with once for all.

“ Sir, the other purpose mentioned in our cut motion is the need to establish some means of communication, say, by a steamer service between the mainland and these islands. Great difficulties are experienced by these islanders in coming to the mainland and carrying on trade. You will be surprised to learn, Sir, that there are restrictions placed on the sale of goods produced by these islanders. Under the law in force there, the people there can sell the things they bring to the mainland under barter only. They cannot have a free sale of their goods. They can only barter their goods in exchange for certain goods from the mainland. It is primitive custom. I want to know whether this barbarous custom has been removed now.

“ Now, Sir, coming to the needs of the district of Malabar itself, the immediate needs of the district should be attended to urgently. There is a general complaint from several parts of the district about the failure of the Police to detect serious and heinous crimes. There are some murder cases which have not been detected by the Police. On account of that, there is great discontent and dissatisfaction among the people. In Manjeri firka of the Ernad taluk, there were recently two murders. The Police were not able to detect these crimes. One of them, the Valluvampara murder case about which there were frequent references in the local newspapers, remains undetected. The general impression is that violent crimes are on the increase in the Malabar district and the Police are not successful in detecting these crimes. There was a complaint of Police excess recently from Perintalman, where the Police took two or three persons into custody and subjected them to torture on the suspicion that they were implicated in an alleged assault on a certain person. These are barbarous methods which should not be allowed to continue. I want greater attention to be paid by the Police to detect crimes in my district. They should also be warned that if they committed excess, they would be brought to book and punished seriously.”

[16th July 1952]

12
noon.

SRI K. RAMAIAH CHOWDARY:—“అధ్యక్షా, ప్రస్తుతము జిల్లా పరిపాలనను గురించి మాట్లాడుటకు అవకాశమిచ్చియున్నారు. ఆసలు, దీనికంటే ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనా విధానాన్ని గురించి మాట్లాడితే చాలా సబబుగా ఉంటుంది అని నా అభిప్రాయము. నిజంగా ఈ శాసన సభ్యులయొక్క భవనమునుంచి, ఇక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి, కట్టుబాట్లతో ప్రజలకు విపాటి సౌకర్యాలు, విపాటి మేల్లు శాసన సభ్యులవల్ల కలుగుతున్నాయో అలోచించుకోవచ్చు. ఈ రోజు ఇక్కడ ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులమైనటువంటి, ప్రజల కష్టసుఖాలను తెలియచేయవలసినటువంటి శాసన సభ్యులమైన మనలను అనగా ప్రజాసౌకార్యంతోనే ఆ గోడమీద ఉన్నటువంటి గడియారము ఆ బుల్లమీద ఉన్నటువంటి గంట పరిపాలిస్తున్నదని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఆ గడియారములో పది నిమిషాలు కాగానే బుల్లమీద ఉండే గంట మ్రోగుతుంది. వెంటనే ప్రజల తరఫున చెప్పుకుంటున్న వంటి సభ్యుడు వారుచూసికొని హార్వీవలసియుంటుంది. ఈ విధమైన పద్ధతిలో శాసన సభ్యులు ఏ రీతిగా ప్రజల కష్టసుఖాలు పుష్కలంగా తెలియజేసి, వారికి ఏమి చేయవలెనో అలోచించవలసియుంటుంది. ఈ శాసన సభ్యులకు ప్రజల స్థితిగతులు చెప్పుకోడానికిగానూ స్వాతంత్ర్యము లేకపోవడముచే ఇది చాలా శోచనీయమైన విషయం. ఇటువంటి పరిపాలనా వ్యవస్థగూర్చి, ప్రతి సభ్యుడుకూడా తన నియోజక వర్గపు ప్రజల కష్టసుఖాలను యథాతథంగా చెప్పుకోడానికి ఎప్పుడైతే సర్వ స్వాతంత్ర్యాన్ని కలుగజేస్తారో, ఆ రోజే పరిపాలన సక్రమమైందని, ప్రజాస్వామిక రిధానానికి అనుగుణంగా ఉన్నదని అనడానికి నీలుంటుందని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈ రోజు పరిపాలనావ్యవస్థ, వివిధ డిపార్టుమెంటులు ఎలా ఉన్నాయో అలోచిద్దాము. ఒక మాంత్రికుడు ప్రపంచాస్త్రంతా హస్తగతం చేసుకోవాలనే అనిపించినంత, తన మంత్ర బలముతో ఒక పెనుభూతాన్ని తయారుచేస్తే ఆ భూతానికి కావలసినంత ఆహారము పెట్టి లేకపోవడంవల్ల దానిని దేశముమీద వదలివేడటం. ఆ రీతిగానే ఈ రోజు ప్రభుత్వము, డిపార్టుమెంటు ప్రజలను పీడించుకొని తింటున్నాయి. ప్రజలు ఏ సా పీడితులై యున్నటువంటి దుర్వస్తా విర్రడింది. ఆ సృష్టించిన సృష్టికర్తకుగూడ ఈ పరిపాలన లోని అన్యాయాన్ని నిర్మూలించుటకు సాధ్యముగనున్నట్లున్నది. పోతే, ఈ రోజు నిజంగా, పరిపాలనా విధానాన్ని కొంత అలోచిద్దాము. పూర్వము కాంగ్రెస్ సంస్థకు ఎవరైతే పట్టుగొమ్మలుగా ఉండినారో వారినే ఇప్పుడు రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు community projects కు దైర్యవంతులుగా నియమించిన విధానము చూస్తే, ఈ community projects వల్ల విపాటి మార్పులుగాని, సత్ఫలితాలుగాని కలుగుటకు అవకాశము లేదు. ఇంక, ఉద్యోగస్థుల విషయముచూస్తే, ప్రజలు ఉద్యోగస్థుల దగ్గరకుపోతే, వారు ప్రజలను ఏమాత్రం గౌరవించడంలేదు. ప్రజలు ఏ చిన్న పనికికూడా ఆసీనులకు వదేవదే తిరగవలసియుంటుంది. ఉద్యోగస్థులు వీరిని విచారించడంలేదు. వారితో ఏమాత్రము గౌరవముతోగాని దయతోగాని మాట్లాడడం లేదు, అంతటితోగాక, వారిని కర్తవ్యం మైసటువంటి మాటలతో గడిరిస్తూయింటారు. ప్రజాసౌకర్యమువల్లనే గదా ప్రజలు, దేశము బాగవడుతుందని వీరు గ్రహించడంలేదు. P.W.D. డిపార్టుమెంటు, రివిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటు శత్రువుకొనించి శత్రువు అయినాయని శ్రీరాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అన్నారు. కాని, దానికి ప్రభుత్వము, మంత్రులే కారణమని చెప్పవలసియుంటుంది. ఇక రివిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటు విషయము గురించి అలోచిద్దాము. హరిజనులకు సాగ చేసుకొనడానికిగాను భూమి నిచ్చేటట్టు 4 సంవత్సరముల క్రిందనే ఆర్డర్లు పంపినా రివిన్యూ ఉద్యోగస్థులు ఈ ఆర్డర్లను అమలు జరపకుండా ఆట్టినే కాలము గడుపుచున్నారు. బీదవారైనటువంటి హరిజనులు ఆ ఉద్యోగస్థులకు లంచాలు ఇవ్వలేకపోవడమే దీనికి ముఖ్య కారణము. హరిజనులకు సాగుచేయడానికి భూమి ఇవ్వవలసిందని

16th July 1952] [Sri K. Ramaiah Chowdary]

అర్ధశతాబ్దముగాని, వారు దున్నేందుకుపోతే, గ్రామ తెల్లనందార్లు వారిని పరిమి వేస్తారు. తరువాత ఒక రివిన్యూ ఆఫీసులో ఒక Head clerk 15 సంవత్సరముల నుంచి అక్కడ నేయున్నాడు. అతడు చాలాపు ఈసాటికి 50 వేల రూపాయలు లంచము తీసుకొనియుంటాడు. అతనిని అక్కడనుండి మార్చవలసిందని 7 సంఖ్యగా అందోళన చేస్తున్నప్పటికినీ, అతనిని కడలించకుండా ఉన్నారు. అతనిని మారినే గాని ఆ తాలూకా రైతులు వాగుడరు, ఆ తాలూకాలోని వాగుపడదు అని ప్రజలు చెప్పుకొన్నాకూడ, వారి మొరను అలకించేటటువంటివారు లేరు. ఒక వేళ విన్నాకూడ, దానిని పట్టించుకోవడం లేదు.

“పోతే, ఇక P.W.D. డిపార్టుమెంటు విషయము ఆలోచిద్దాము. ఏ పనికి కూడ ఇంజనీర్లకు లంచము ఇవ్వండి పని జరగడంలేదు. లంచానికి తగినట్లు ఉంటుంది ఆ పనిసూడాను, మా జిల్లాలో ఒకచోట బ్రిడ్జికి 3 వేల రూపాయల ఖర్చుతో కట్టినై, ఆ బ్రిడ్జి పైన మనుష్యులు నడిచేందుకునూడా కట్టముగా ఉంటుంది. అది మూడు అడుగుల వెడల్పుతో కట్టినారు. ఈ ప్రకారము అనేక పనులలోకూడ, ఈ ఇంజనీర్లకు లంచాలు ఇవ్వవలసినవిచ్చినందువలన ఆ పనులకు వెట్టవలసినంత డబ్బు ఖర్చు వెట్టక పనులు లోపభూయిష్టంగా ఉంటాయి. చెరువులను investigation చేయవలసియుంటే, ఈ ఇంజనీర్లకు 30 రూపాయలినై 3 వేల రూపాయలకు, 60 రూపాయలినై, 6 వేల రూపాయలకు వెయ్యి రూపాయలినై, లక్ష రూపాయలకు estimates వేస్తూ యుంటారు. నెల్లూరు జిల్లాకు సంబంధించినంతవరకు, అక్కడ ఒక కరువు రోడ్డు ప్రారంభించారు. అయితే, అది కరువు రోడ్డు, కరువుకోసమని చెప్పి, లంచాల వల్ల ప్రజలకు అవకాశములేకుండా ఎక్కడో అడవులలో దూరమువేశారు. ఈ మాదిరి చేయడంవల్ల ప్రజలకు చాలా కష్టముగాయింతుందని ఈ పరిస్థితులలో మీరు రోడ్డు వేస్తున్నారని కర్షకులకుకూడా చెప్పుకొన్నారు. కాని మీ జరగలేదు. ఇటీవల ఉదయగిరి తాలూకాలో కరువు పనులు పూర్తిగా నిలిపివేశారని, అప్పులివ్వడము కూడా పూర్తిగా నిలిపివేశారని, బ్రిమినారీ గ్రామాలనూడా అప్పులు ఇవ్వడంలేదని, మరియు గంజీ కేంద్రాలుకూడా నిబువుదల చేశారని, ఈ రోజే నాకు జాబు వచ్చింది. కర్షకుగారు గంజీ కేంద్రాలు ఆట్టే ఉంచుతాము అని చెప్పారుగాని, చెప్పేది ఒకటి ఆరుసరించే పుద్ధిని ఇంకొకటి. అంత దూరము పోవలసిన పనిదు, ఆ నెంబ్లిలోనే మంత్రులు చెప్పేది ఒకటి, చేసేది ఒకటి. అలాంటిప్పుడు క్రింద ఉద్దేశ్యములు అలా నడచుకొంటున్నారంటే అశ్వర్యము లేదు. ఇటీవల గౌరవనీయులైనటువంటి ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారిని ఆసెంబ్లీలో అప్రెసియేషన్ వారు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము గురించి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి విమి వ్రాసింది తెలుపమని అడగగా, వారు విమి వ్రాసింది చెప్పటకు నిరాకరించారు. ఈ విషయము గురించి విమి వ్రాసిందిన్నీ నారు చెప్పటకు నిరాకరించారంటే, తప్పకుండా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రమువద్దనే వ్రాసియుంటారని భావించవలసియుంటుంది. మున్నటి రోజు నైట్రూ పత్రికా విలేఖరుల గోష్టిలో Working Committee లో ‘ఒక భాగ్యతల మద్రాసు వ్యక్తి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము విరుద్ధితే రక్షణాతము అత్తుతుందని వ్రాశారు’ అని అన్నాడు. ఇదంతా చూస్తే మన మంత్రులు ఇక్కడ మనకు చెప్పేది ఒకటి చేసేది ఒకటి అనే భావించవలసియుంటుంది. ఇటువంటి విధానములో ప్రభుత్వ విధానము కోసపాగుకూంది. కాకపోతే ఈనాడు కాసన సభ్యులు ఇక్కడ చేయగలిగినట్లా వారికి నియమించుటవంటి స్వల్ప కాలములో 10 నిమిషాలు వాగడము, రోజుకు గూ 12-8-0 లు తీసుకోవడం తప్ప ప్రజలకు ఏమీ చేయలేకున్నారు. అంతా ప్రభుత్వ politics క్రింద జరిగిపోతూయన్నది. కనుక, నిజంగా పరిపాలనా విధానంలో సరియైన మార్పురావాలంటే, ప్రతి జిల్లాకు ఒక అసభికార కమిటీని వేసి,

[Sri K. Ramaiah Chowdary] [16th July 1952]

12-15 ఆ కమిటీలలో అన్ని చార్జీలవారికి అవకాశమిచ్చి, ఆ కమిటీకి ఆ జిల్లా యొక్క వ్యవస్థాపకం అంతు పట్టించబడింది. ఈ మాదిరి ప్రభుత్వము చేస్తే సేగాని, ప్రజల మీద ఈ ఉద్యోగస్తుల దౌర్జన్యాలు, corruption మొదలగు అక్రమాలు పోజాలవని చెప్పుచున్నాను.

“తరువాత ఇంకొక విషయమున్నది. బాంబాయి, నెల్లూరు రోడ్డులో ఒక కోనేరు ఉన్నది. దానికి కట్టే బ్రిడ్జి, ప్రజలకే కాకుండా ఇర్రిగేషన్ కు ఉపయోగపెట్టాలి అని ప్రజలు అంటున్నారు. ఇంజనీరు వేరొకచోట కట్ట ప్రయత్నించారు. ఆ విషయము మంత్రులకు కూడా చెప్పారు. కాని మంత్రులు ప్రజలకు ఇంజనీరింగు విమి తెలుసును అంటారు. ఈ విధంగా ఆ బ్రిడ్జి ఇర్రిగేషన్ కు ప్రయోజనానికి గూడి మంచి ఉపయోగపడనీయకుండా వృథాగా పోనిస్తున్నారు.

“ఉదయగిరి తాలూకాలో మర్రిగుంట్లవాగు ఉన్నది. దీనివల్ల ప్రజలకు చాలా నష్టము కలుగుచున్నది. దీని విషయములో కూడా ప్రభుత్వము విమి శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోకుండా ఉన్నది. మేము మంత్రులకు, ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారికి వివిధ ఉద్యోగస్తులకు కూడా wires ఇచ్చాము. కాని ఎవరుకూడా విమి శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనడం లేదు. ఈ ప్రకారము ప్రభుత్వము, మంత్రులు ఉంటున్నప్పుడు, క్రింద ఉన్నటువంటి ఉద్యోగస్తులు, డిపార్టుమెంటులు ఏలాగుండునో వేరే చెప్పనవసరము లేదు. కనుక ప్రస్తుత పరిపాలనా విధానము పూర్తిగా మార్చేసేగాని ప్రజలు సుఖపడదు. ఏ ప్రభుత్వమైనా గాని కేవలము చార్జీ సౌకర్యాలు, చార్జీ దృష్టకము ననుసరించి వ్యవహరిస్తే అది ఏనాటికైనా పతనముకాక తప్పదని తెలుసుకొని విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

SRI M. PENTANNAIDU :—“అధ్యక్ష, నేను విజిల్స్ కొండ ప్రాంతమువాడను. మా ప్రాంతములోని ప్రజలకు తన తిండి, కట్టు గుడ్డాలేవు. నేను 1938 వ సంవత్సరం దగ్గర్నుంచి గాంధీగారి ఆహింసా సిద్ధాంతం ప్రకారం దేశభక్తితో ప్రజాసేవ చేస్తున్నాను. 1947-48 వ సంవత్సరంలో గోయిపాకమురా వెల్లి ప్రజలకు బాధిస్తూ ప్రండగా వారు తాముపడుతున్న బాధలగురించి నాతో చెప్పుకొన్నారు. ఆ సమయానికి కురుపం జమీందారుగారు వారి ఉద్యోగస్తులను పంపి మమ్ము కొట్టింది నారు. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వం రికార్డులలో వున్నది. ఆంధ్రప్రభలో కూడా ప్రకటింపబడింది. జమీందారుగారు, పుత్రులతో వున్న మా కుడిచేయి కూడా నరికించి వేశాడు. కొరెగంటి జోనరయ్య అనేవాని పైరును, గొర్రెలచేత, పశువులచేత మేలించి వేసినారు. నేను యిట్లు కట్టుకొనుటకు అడవినుంచి కర్ర తెచ్చుకొనగా ఈ కురుపం జమీందారుగారి ఫారెస్టుగార్డులు గృహము కట్టినవ్యకుండా నన్ను బాధిస్తున్నారు. గృహము కట్టుకుంటానని నేను జమీందారీ ఫారెస్టు రేంజర్ దిబ్బ పంతులుగారికి దరఖాస్తు యిచ్చియున్నాను. నన్నే ఉద్యోగస్తులు యీ విధంగా బాధలుపెడు తూంటే ఇంక సామాన్య కొండ ప్రజలను వారు ఎన్నివిధాల యిబ్బందుల పాలుచేస్తారో ఊహించుకోరాను. దురిబ్బి, నేరడి, టక్కబాయి, మొదలైన గ్రామాలలోని సవరలను గూడా ఉద్యోగస్తులు రావణాసురుడులాగా హింసిస్తూ ప్రజలచేత వెట్టి చాకిరి చేయిస్తున్నారు. మేము కొండపోలు చేసుకొంటే ఒక్కొక్క గ్రామ ప్రజలనుంచి రెండేసి వందల రూపాయలు వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. మాకు యీ రాక్షస బాధలు పోవాలి. జమీందారు పోవాలి. కంట్రాక్టుదారులు మమ్ము బెదిరించి కోడి పుంజులు కొట్టుకుపోతున్నారు. ఇప్పవెట్లు వండినా పండకపోయినా మమ్ము బాధలుపెట్టి రెండువందల రూపాయలు వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. మా బాధల గురించి కలెక్టరుగారికి

16th July 1952] [Sri M. Pentannaaidu]

తహసిల్దార్ గారికి, ఇన్ స్పెక్టర్ గార్కి పిటిషన్ దాఖలు చేసుకున్నా వారేమీ చర్య తీసుకోకుండా వున్నారు. ఇటువంటి ఉద్యోగులకు జీతాలివ్వడం దండుక. మఱు వారు చాలా బాధిస్తున్నారు. మాకు కంటి వెంట రక్షాలు పడుతున్నాయి. ఇది రైతు కూలీ ప్రవారాజ్యం. రైతు కూలీ ప్రజలకు భూములు కావాలి."

SRI P. RAMA RAO :—"అధ్యక్ష, నేను కోత తీర్మానమును బలపర్చుచున్నాను. రెవెన్యూ మంత్రిగారు ప్రతిపాదించిన పద్దు మొత్తమును యీ శాసన సభ్యులు ఆమోదించరాదని చెబుతున్నాను. దీనికి కారణం జిల్లాలో ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలన లోప భూయిష్టంగా వుండుటే అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనా శాఖలు అధికమైనాయి. జిల్లాలో కొత్త అఫీసులెక్క పెరిగిపోయినాయి. అఫీసులెక్క, అఫీస్సులెక్క సంఖ్య అధికమౌతూనే వుంది. రోజురోజుకూ పెరిగి పోతున్న యీ ప్రభుత్వ సిబ్బందివల్ల ప్రజలకు తగినంతలాభం కల్గుతోందా అనే విషయం సంతోషాస్పదం. వివిధశాఖలను ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పరుస్తోందంటే అది ప్రజలకు మేలు కలుగజేసే చుట్టేత్యంతోనే అని సాధారణంగా అనుకోవాలి. ప్రజలకు సంబంధించిన కార్యకలాపాలు తొందర తొందరగా జరుగుటకే హెచ్చుసిబ్బంది యేర్పాటుచేయబడిందే కాని వాస్తవంగా ప్రజలకు యీ సిబ్బందివల్ల అనుకూలత మేర కల్గుటలేదు. ప్రస్తుతం రైతులకు అప్పులిచ్చేటందుకుగాను గ్రామ తాలూకాలోను లోన్న తహసిల్దార్ అసబడె ఒక ఉద్యోగి కొంత సిబ్బందితో నియమింపబడ్డాడు. మామూలు రెవెన్యూ ఉద్యోగి స్థులేకాక యీ కొత్త ఉద్యోగులను నియమించటం రైతులకు సకాలంలో ఋణము లను అందచేయడం కొరకేనని అందరూ విశ్వసించాలి. కాని యీ ఉద్యోగులవల్ల రైతులకు ఎంత మేలకలుగుతోంది అనే విషయం గురించి ఒక చిన్న ఉదాహరణయిస్తాను. ఈ తాలూకాలో 1951 వ సంవత్సరం జూన్ నెలనుంచి ఇప్పటికి వరకు 1,150 మంది రైతులు యీ అప్పులిచ్చే తహసిల్దార్ గార్కి ఋణములకై దరఖాస్తులు పెట్టుకొన్నారు. ఈ దరఖాస్తుదారులలో యింతవరకు అప్పులిచ్చినది 150 మందికి మాత్రమే అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఒక సంవత్సరం కాలంలో కొన్ని నేల రూపాయల జీత భత్యాలక్రింద భిన్ను చేసినది 150 మంది వేద రైతులకు కొద్ది మొత్తం సొమ్ము అప్పు యిచ్చుటకేనా అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అధికాహరోత్పత్తి చేయవలసిన రైతుకు సంబంధించిన విషయాలపై ఇంత అశ్రద్ధచూపడం అరికట్టడమా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ రెక్క ప్రకారం చూచినట్లయితే ఎంతకాలానికి మనం ఈ దరఖాస్తుదారు లందరికీ ఋణములు మంజూరు చేయగలమని అడుగుతున్నాను. రైతాంగానికి సంబంధించిన కార్యనిర్వహణలో ఈ మందగోడీతనాన్ని తొలగించేందుకు ప్రభుత్వం కృషిచేయాలి. కొత్తకొత్త అఫీసులను సృష్టించడంతోనే సంస్కృష్టపడక వాటిని ఏర్పాటు చేయడంలో ప్రభుత్వం తలపెట్టినపనులు చేరుకుగా అమలు జరిపేటట్లు చూడవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

"ప్రభుత్వమువారు జమీందారీలను రద్దుచేశారు. జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలను రైతావ్రీ ప్రాంతాలుగా మారుస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వం యీ ఎట్టేట్లను స్వాధీనం చేసుకోటానికి రైతావ్రీ శిస్తు విధానాలను. జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాల్లో అమలుపరచటానికి నియమించిన ఉద్యోగులు చాలా నిరంకుశంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నారు. నానాటికీ జమీందారీ రద్దువల్ల లాభమేమీ జరుగలేదు అని రైతులు అనుకునేటంత నిరంకుశంగా వారు పరిపాలన కొనసాగిస్తున్నారు. జమీందారీ రద్దుశాసనం చేసినపుడు అనాటి రెవెన్యూశాఖా మాత్యులు జమీందారీ రైతులలో ఎన్నో ఆశలు కల్పించారు. జమీందారీ రద్దువల్ల రైతులకు సౌకర్యాలు హెచ్చుచేయబడినామని చెప్పారు కాని నేడు అచరణలో రైతు అనేకవిధాలైన ఒత్తిడికి గురిచేయబడుతున్నాడు. ఇదివరలో అడవులలో రైతులు

[Sri P. Rama Rao] [16th July 1952]

తమ పశువులను మేపుకొనుటకు, కొంత కంప తెచ్చుకొనుటకు సౌకర్యములు ఉండేవి, కాని నేడు అవన్నీ తొలగించబడ్డాయి. ముఖ్యంగా మెట్టప్రాంతాలలోని రైతులను క్రమశిక్షణతో గులు చాలా బాధలు పెడుతున్నారు. వారి పశువులను అడవులలో మేపుకొనివ్వడంలేదు. అఖరకు బండి వసీ కర్రలకుగాను కొత్తకొట్టుకోటానికి కూడా ఉద్యోగులు అభ్యంతర పెట్టుతున్నారు. ఈ అడవులలో రైతులకు ఇదివరకు ఉండే సదుపాయాలన్నీ తొలగించబడ్డాయి. ఈ మధ్యన ఒక మనిషి బండి వసీ కొయ్యలకు గాను అడవిలో కర్రకొట్టుకొన్నాడనే కారణంచేత అతనికి 60 రూపాయల జరిమానా విధించబడింది. ఇది నిరంకుశత్వమే, మరేమీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి. నానాటికి రైతుపై దౌరజన్యం హెచ్చితోతోంది. దీనిని ఆరికట్టడానికి ప్రభుత్వం శ్రద్ధ వహించమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“జమీందారీ రైతులవద్దనుంచి శిస్తు వసూలుచేసే సందర్భంలో కూడా ఉద్యోగులు చాలా నిర్దాక్షిణ్యంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నారు. ఖామి ఎంతవుంది, ఎంత శిస్తు రైతు చెల్లించవలసి యుంటుంది అనే విషయాలపై అధికారులు శ్రద్ధ చూపడంలేదు. ఎస్టేట్ గ్రామాలలో సర్వే అనేది సక్రమంగా జరుపడలేదని, జమీందారు ఇచ్చిన పట్టాలలోని విస్తీర్ణానికి అసలు ఖామి విస్తీర్ణానికి ఎంతో తేడా వుంటుందనే విషయం అందరికీ తెలుసును. ఈ విషయమై రైతులు ఎన్నిసార్లు విన్నవించుకొంటున్నా అధికారులు అలించడంలేదు. ఒక గ్రామంలో నాకు తెలిసిన ఒక రైతుకు చెందిన ఖామి 14 ఎకరాలు మాత్రమే వుంది. కాని పట్టాలో అది 16 ఎకరాలు అని ప్రాయోగిడింది. ఈ తేడా గురించి ఆ రైతు అధికారులకు తెలియజేసుకున్నాడు కాని ఏమీ లాభంలేక పోయింది. రైతులకు సంబంధించిన విషయాలపట్ల యీ ఉద్యోగులు ఎంత అశ్రద్ధచేస్తున్నారో అనేదానికి ఉదాహరణగా మాత్రమే యీ విషయాన్ని తెలియజేశాను. జమీందారీ రద్దు శాసనం అమలు జరిగి జమీందారీ రైతు శిస్తు ప్రభుత్వానికి కట్టుట మొదలుపెట్టిన దగ్గర్నుంచి యీ రైతు యిదే విధంగా ప్రభుత్వానికి యేదేమా రెండవరకు అదనపు ఖామికి హెచ్చు శిస్తు చెల్లించుకొంటు న్నాడు. ఈ విధంగా చెల్లించిన శిస్తును ముదరాయిస్తారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. మరొక ఉదాహరణంగా కూడా మనవి చేస్తాను. ఇంకొకరైతుకు ఖామి లేకపోయినా శిస్తు కట్టువలసివస్తోంది. అతని పూర్వీకులు యిదివరలోనే కొంత ఖామిని యితరులకు విక్రయించారు. కాని పట్టామార్పు జరిగినట్లు లేదు. అందుచేత అతడి పన్ను చెల్లించుకోవాలని అధికారులు అంటున్నారు. ఇది అన్యాయమని మొరపెట్టుకొన్నా వారు వివరు. వస్తు చెల్లింపకపోతే అతని పశువులను, చెంబు, తప్పేలాలును జప్తుచేస్తారు. జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రభుత్వపరిపాలన ఎంత ఆకర్షకంగా జరుగుతోందో యీ విషయాలనుబట్టి గ్రహించుకోవచ్చు. రైతుకు నిజంగా ఖామి ఉన్నది లేనిది వారు గుర్తించరు. రైతు సాగుచేస్తున్న ఖామి విస్తీర్ణానికి, పుస్తకాలలో ప్రాయోగిడిన విస్తీర్ణానికి తేడాలున్నా వారు ఆ విషయాలు అంగీకరించరు. రైతువద్దనుంచి శిస్తును గుంపటమే వారి విద్యుత్ కర్రంగా యీ ఉద్యోగులు భావిస్తున్నారు. పరిపాలన చాలా నిరంకుశంగా వుంది. రైతులలో అసంతృప్తి హెచ్చుచువుంది. వారు ఆందోళన వదుతున్నారు, అలజడ చెందుతున్నారు. శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఈ ఆందోళనను, అలజడిని కమ్యూనిష్టులు పోల్చుకొనిస్తున్నారని ఆనవచ్చు; కాని అది వాస్తవికానికి చాలాదూరమని మాత్రం వారు గుర్తించాలి. కమ్యూనిష్టులపై ఆధారాలు వేసినంతమాత్రంచేత పుజిలు పరిపాలనలోని, నిరంకుశత్వాన్ని, నిర్దాక్షిణ్యాన్ని మరచి పోతారని అనుకోవడం పొరపాటు. జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలోని రైతులు ప్రభుత్వానికి చెల్లించుకోవలసిన శిస్తులగురించి అనేక పర్యాయాలు మా ప్రాంతాలలోని తహసీల్దార్లకు, డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టరుకు విన్నవించుకొన్నాము. కాని వారు మా విన్నపాలను

16th July 1952]

[Sri P. Rama Rao]

పెడవెని పెడుతున్నారు. ఈ ఆశ్చర్యం, నిరంకుశత్వానికి స్వస్తి చెప్పే తరుణం ఆ సమయం అధికారులు గుర్తించాలి. ఇస్తు వసూలుచేయడంతోనే తమ పని పూర్తి అయిందని కాక నిజంగా రైతుకు ఖామి వున్నదా, లేదా అనే విషయం, ఖామిలున్నట్లుంటే దాని విస్తీర్ణమెంత, ఎంత డబ్బు అతడు చెల్లించడం న్యాయం అనే విషయాలను ఉద్యోగులు ఉదారబుద్ధితో పరిశీలించాలి.

“ఇంకొక విషయం మనవిచేస్తాను. ఖామిలు మెట్టసాగు చేస్తున్నారా? లేక పల్లపుసాగు చేస్తున్నారా అనేవిషయం కూడా యీ ఉద్యోగులు సరిగా గమనించడం లేదు. నా నియోజకవర్గంలోని ఒక గ్రామంలో ఒక చెరువుంది. ఆ చెరువు మరమ్మత్తులు లేక పాడైపోయింది. పూర్వపు ఆయకట్టులో ఏ కొద్దిభాగమో మాత్రము చెరువు నీటితో సాగు చేయబడుతోంది. చెరువు వాగుగా ఉన్నపుడు ఆ ఖామి లన్నిటివైన పల్లపు లేటే వసూలుచేసేవారు. కాని చెరువు పాడైపోవుటవల్ల కొంత ఖామిపై మెట్ట రేటునే వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. జమీందారు చేతికింద వున్నపుడు ఆయనకూడా మెట్టరేటునే ఆ ఖామిలపై వసూలుచేసేవాడు. కాని ఎప్పుడైతే జమీందారి స్వాధీనం చేసుకో బడితో ఆపుటనుంచి వుద్యోగులు పల్లపురేటునే వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. జమీందారు మెట్టరేటు వసూలు చేశాడని వారికి విన్నవించుకున్నా వారు సమ్మతించేరు. చెరువు పాడైపోయి ఖామికి నీరు సక్లయి చేయలేకపోయినా, రికార్డులలో ఆ ఖామి పల్లం అని వుండుటవల్ల పల్లపు లేటే వసూలు చేస్తామని అధికారులు అంటున్నారు. కొంత వరకు ఆ రైతునుంచి రీస్ రూపాయలు అదనంగా వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. చెరువును వాగుచేయించి ఖామిలకు సరిగా నీటిని సరిఫరా చేయించినైనా చేయించాలి, లేదా మెట్టరేటు వసూలుచేస్తూ ఇదివరలో అదనంగా వసూలుచేసిన మొత్తాని ముదరా యివ్వాలి ఈ విషయమై రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవాలని కోరు తున్నాను. ఇదివరలో రైతులు అధికార్లకు ఈ హెచ్చుతక్కు వసూలుచేసే సంగతి విన్నవించుకోగా వారు జమాబందీ సందర్భంలో వచ్చి చెప్పుకొన్నచో మార్పులు చేయిస్తామని చెప్పారు. కాని, రైతులు జమాబందీనాటికి వెళ్లినా ఆపుటికి రెక్క లన్నీ పూర్తయి పోయినాయి అనే కారణంచేత ఈ విషయమై తరువాత ఆలో చిస్తామన్నారు. ఇదేవిధంగా ఇంకొక గ్రామంలో మెట్టసాగు చేస్తున్న రైతుపై పల్లపుసాగు చేస్తున్నాడని ఆరోపించి, 15 రూపాయల చొప్పున చెల్లించవలసిన ఇస్తుపై పెనాల్టీవేసి దానిని 22 రూపాయలు చేశారు. రైతులకు సరియైన వసతులు కల్పించ కుండా ఏదో ఒక కారణం చెప్పి హెచ్చు ఇస్తులు వసూలుచేయడం పరిశీలి ఆయి పోయింది. జమీందారి రద్దవల్ల ఇస్తు తగ్గించు జరుగుతుంది అని అనుకొన్న రైతు లకు ఆశాభంగం అయింది. ఈ అధికారుల నిరంకుశవర్తనవల్ల రైతులు చాలా ఇబ్బందులు పడుతున్నారు. దివి తొలకాలలో పెడ రైతులు ఎంతో కాలంనుంచి సాగు చేసుకొంటున్న కొన్ని మెరక ఖామిలపై యిప్పుడు ఇస్తు హెచ్చుచేశారు. ఈ ఖామి లను పల్లపుసాగు చేస్తున్నారని చెప్పి నూటికి నూరు రూపాయలు పెనాల్టీ విధిం చారు. ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాలుగా ఈ ఖామిలకు తక్కువ రేటునే చెల్లిస్తున్నారు. కాని అధికారులు ఇదివరకుండి పద్దతులను గమనించకుండా, పెనాల్టీలు వేస్తు న్నారు దీనికంతకూ కారణం ఉద్యోగులలోని నిరంకుశభావమే నని మరిల ప్రభు త్వము వారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. పరిపాలన ఇంత నికృష్టముగా జరుపబడుతూవుండే ప్రజలు ఆందోళన చెందక ఏం చేస్తారు. ప్రజలను బాధించే విషయాలును సరిదిద్దక కమ్యూనిస్టులు ప్రజలలో ఆశాభరిని రెవ్వగడుతున్నారు అని అనడంలో ఆర్థ మేహ నాకు బోధపడడం లేదు. బహుశః రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు రైతులను తమ కష్టాలను ఎక్కి వెల్లడించకుండా అనుభవించవలసినదని అన్నిరూపాయలీ వుండవచ్చు.

[Sri P. Rama Rao]

[16th July 1952]

“బంజరు భూములను, సాగుకుయ్యి సందర్భంగా కూడా ఉద్యోగస్తులు భూమిలేని పేదవారికి పట్టవంటి ఉపకారం చేయటంలేదు. భూమివున్న భూస్వాము లకే వీటిని కూడా కట్టబెడుతున్నారు. కైకలూరు తాలూకాలో 500 ఎకరాల భూమిని ఒక భూస్వామికి 15 రూపాయల నానుమాత్రపు శిస్తుకు యిచ్చారు. ఈ విషయంలో ఆ నేకమంది పేదవారు; కో-ఆపరేటివ్ లేబర్ సొసైటీలుగా ఏర్పడి సాగుచేసుకొంటా మని పిటిషన్లు పెట్టుకొన్నారు. వినా అధికారులు వారికి యేవిధంగానూ సహాయ పడడం లేదు. ఈ పిటిషన్లన్నీ తహశీల్దార్ యొక్క, డిప్యూటీ కలెక్టరు యొక్క ఆఫీసులలో వెతికిస్తే కనిపిస్తాయి. ఇల్లాగ ఎక్కువ అన్యాయాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. ఇక మీదటనూ ఉద్యోగులు నిరంకుశత్వంగా ప్రవర్తించక, రైతుల గోడు వినేటట్లు చేయ వలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI PADMAPRABHA GOUNDER :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know how I shall be able to explain, within the little time at my disposal, my views on such an important Demand as the present one. I find in the Budget, Sir, a provision of rupees 7,37,500 made for the Land Colonization Scheme at Wynaad, which includes a sum of Rs. 4,27,900 for the construction of buildings. Ninety-nine per cent of the amount allotted for this scheme, that is, 99 per cent of the total provision made in the Budget for this scheme *minus* the provision made for the construction of buildings, is to be spent on payment of salaries and allowances to officials who are in charge of this scheme.

“ The Administrative Officer in charge of that scheme had sent a report to the Government on March 9th—and I have got a copy of his report with me now—that a sum of Rs. 59 lakhs had already been spent on that scheme. Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Members of the Government that I am a hereditary planter in Wynaad and I have enough knowledge of how plantation and agricultural operations are carried on in these parts. I must say that the Government, without considering the topography and soil conditions of Wynaad, have invested such a large sum on this Land Colonization Scheme. I consider the whole expenditure on this scheme a criminal waste. Therefore, I would like to advise the Government to postpone at least temporarily the construction of buildings which are provided for in this Land Colonization Scheme and divert the amount for the grant of takkavi loans to the colonists to enable them to tide over the rainy season. I am certain that this scheme is bound to fail if the Government persist in their present policy, and I am stating this from my own experience of plantation and agriculture in Wynaad. I hope and trust that the Government would take note of my criticism in the spirit in which it is offered and would not regard it as a destructive criticism.

12-30
p.m.

“ The next point is that already many of the colonists of the area have bolted away. In the existing conditions and circumstances, they were forced to do so. The cost per head for the Government was Rs. 1,900 and for 333 persons if the amount was fully paid, the Government would lose more than 6 lakhs of rupees. The present figure shows that the total number of persons colonized is 2,832 persons. Of the number that has been

16th July 1952] [Sri Padmaprabha Gounder]

settled, about 10 per cent have already bolted away. If this is to continue, then I do not know how the scheme is going to be worked. If a Commission is appointed to value the development that has already taken place, I, as a planter feel, that it will not be worth the money that has been spent on these schemes.

"I next come to another wing of the colonization scheme. The land acquired so far is more or less from the aborigines of Wynaad, whether they are tribal people or Savarnas. Here is an interesting pamphlet which contains a 4-anna court-fee stamped memorandum submitted to me by the people of the colonized areas, including Savarnas and others. From this memorandum we can understand how much the people have developed educationally and intellectually. The whole process of acquisition is like robbing Peter and paying Paul. I have received many other reports from these people as well as colonists containing grave charges against the administrative officer and the subordinate officials. All that I say is that the people of Wynaad should be provided with measures for their amelioration. Wynaad is known to be the milch cow of Malabar. It is the best taluk in Malabar. Yet there is plenty of scope for development and the lands should be given to people who know how to operate. The aborigines of Wynaad have been sent out of the area and they are in a grave plight. They should be colonized. They are terrorized by the officials. In this connexion, I would like to make a detailed representation to the Government and I would request the Hon. the Minister, when I do so, to consider it sympathetically and do something positive rather than spend money on buildings, etc. The whole expenditure of nearly 66,27,900 rupees on the scheme of colonization will be a waste otherwise.

"Then, Sir, deforestation goes on uninterruptedly. While on the one hand, Vanamahotsava is propagated, deforestation is being criminally executed. In the Wynaad area afforestation is necessary; a minimum amount of humidity must be maintained if there should be rainfall. But the officials are interested in pursuing the policy of disafforestation mercilessly. I want Government to take action in this matter."

* SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister in winding up the debate yesterday made us understand that our State has got one of the most efficient Secretariats in the country and a Revenue Board consisting of very able and efficient members. But I would like to know whether an able Secretariat is enough to run the administration of the country in an efficient manner. Will it not be like fitting a car with a rickety body, wobbling wheels, worn-out tyres but with a first-class Rolls Royce engine? Will an efficient Secretariat alone enable us to run the administration? Should we not have an equally efficient, dutiful district administration throughout the State? When we look at the administration of the State, we all know that the district administration has been organized on the legacy left by those traders from England called the East India

[Sri P. B. K. Rajachidambaram] [16th July 1952]

Company who afterwards became the British Government here. The Civil Service at the district level was organized by the East India Company in order that such civil servants might be their agents to collect taxes and then, when they collected taxes, incidentally to maintain law and order. As this was going on, they came to settle disputes between parties and groups which were gradually increasing. Therefore, if we look at the present district administration, we must agree that the very outlook of the administration to-day is more or less the same as it was when it was organized with a view to collect taxes and to govern the country, more in the interests of the ruler than in the interests of the public. But now, times have changed and we, as a self-governing country, should see that the outlook of the district administration is changed. The necessity for such a change is beyond question. There are certain rules called the Board's Standing Orders. These are, as one of our district officers once humourously said, such that many of the civil servants at the district level need not at all think for themselves when disposing of files. The Board's Standing Orders are there as their Bible. They can simply refer to the particular order which covers the case they come across, and take a decision. We do not want such a system of district administration. We want that the district officers should think for themselves and decide every issue on its merits taking into consideration the nature of the locality and the condition of the people living in that locality. Therefore, Sir, it is high time that these Board's Standing Orders were shelved in some safe vault.

“ Sir, hon. Members occupying the Ministerial Benches call themselves disciples of Mahatma Gandhi and I do not dispute that. Mahatma Gandhi always stood for decentralization; but what do we have now in the district administration? Many hon. Members on the other side know what is happening. For instance, for many of the little things which can be efficiently done by the district officers themselves, they have to go all the way to the Secretariat or to the fifth wheel of the coach called the Board of Revenue and wait there for the orders of the efficient Secretaries or the able Members of the Board. To cite one example, when I was a high school student some thirty years ago, a proposal was mooted for the acquisition of a playground for the high school. I may inform the House that the proposal is still pending with the Government, that is, for thirty years now, since I left the high school. Had only the local officers been entrusted with the work of land acquisition proceedings, I am quite sure it would not have taken such a long time. As President of a District Board, I can very boldly say that much of the good work, especially in the formation of village roads, is being delayed because the local officers are not vested with the power which is necessary for them to undertake and finish such works, though they enjoy other powers which are mostly unnecessary.

“ Coming to rural water-supply, it is an ordinary matter which can be entrusted safely to the District Collector. Things such as selecting a site for a well and sinking a well there, need not

16th July 1952] [Sri P. B. K. Rajachidambaram]

await the sanction of the Board of Revenue. I therefore strongly feel that for such things, the District Collectors should not be made to look to the Board of Revenue or the Government.

“ The Hon. the Chief Minister, ever since he assumed office, has been mentioning that there should not be interference from the Members of the Legislative Assembly especially in the district administration. I would like to request hon. Members on the other side not to interfere with the district administration in their day-to-day activities. The hon. Member, the leader of the Justice party, who is a trusted friend of the Government to-day, referred the other day to a certain incident which is called the Theni incident and which took place some time last year in his district. The Government were very anxious to take action in that case even before the local officials reported the matter to the Government. I can go on giving a catalogue of such incidents wherein the Government in their anxiety, for reasons well known to them, have always interfered in the district administration. Many of the district officials did not know whether they were to do their duty or to wait for a call from the Gods above. I do not know, Sir, whether in the case to which reference was made by the hon. leader of the Justice party, any action has been taken by the Government. I would only request the Leader of the House—the Chief Minister is not here—if no action has been taken so far, that some action be taken on the incident called the Theni incident. I would also like to have an assurance either from the Leader of the House or the Hon. the Revenue Minister that interference from the Government in the district administration will stop in future. Of course, the Government are there to see that their policies are implemented in the districts; but governmental interference in the day-to-day administration of the districts must cease and unless this is done, we cannot expect an efficient administration.

“ Sir, I will be failing in my duty if I do not refer to the plight of the poor village officers. The Hon. the Chief Minister took pride in the fact that we have got a most efficient Secretariat. May I point out that unless we have an efficient, trustworthy and honest village establishment, we cannot run the administration properly? Let it be work relating to collection of revenue; let it be maintenance of law and order; let it be any work of the Government, it is the village officers who are doing it. I can boldly say that many of the village officers are very efficient, honest and trustworthy as compared with the Revenue Inspectors and some of the Tahsildars. Even in a recent report of a Committee in which the Hon. the Leader of the House was a member, a suggestion was made for the abolition of the posts of Revenue Inspectors provided we had a good set of village officials. I agree with the suggestion. We must have a set of efficient, contented village officers and I wish that the Hon. the Minister for Revenue draws up proposals in this regard, so that we may really have a band of efficient village officers.

“ With these words, Sir, I support the cut motion.”

[16th July 1952]

12-45
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* SRI K. S. LAKSHMIPATHY NAICKER :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஜில்லா பரிபாலனத்தின் கீழ் நடைபெறும் மானியத்தைப் பற்றி பேசும் போது நான் மதுரை ஜில்லாவைப் பற்றி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“மதுரை ஜில்லா தனக்குப் போதுமான அளவு தானியங்களை உற்பத்தி செய்து கொண்டு அங்குள்ள மக்களைப் பசி பட்டினி முதலியவைகளிலிருந்து காப்பாற்றிக் கொள்ளக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருப்பதாக இங்குள்ளவர்கள் பலர் நினைத்திருப்பார்கள் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். ஆனால் உண்மையில் அங்கே எப்படியிருக்கிறதென்பதை நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். மதுரை ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சில தாலுகாக்கள் ராயலசீமாவில் இன்று இருக்கும் கொடிய பஞ்சத்தைக் காட்டிலும், அதிகமான கோரப் பஞ்சத் தால் பீடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதை நான் இங்கே இருக்கிறவர்களின் ஞாபகத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். மதுரை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள பழனி தாலுக்கா, திண்டுக்கல் தாலுகா, திருமங்கலம், நிலக்கோட்டை தாலுகாக்கள் இன்று ராயலசீமாவில் இருப்பதைக் காட்டிலும், அதிகமான பஞ்சத்தில் பீடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. இப்பொழுது மதுரை ஜில்லாவில் பெரியாறு என்ற திட்டம் இருக்கிறபடியால் அங்கு நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி நிறைய இருப்பதாகவும், அவர்கள் விவசாயத்தில் அதிக முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்து விட்டார்கள் என்பதாகவும் நினைக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

“கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லா, தாராபுரம் தாலுகாவை யொட்டியுள்ள பழனி தாலுகாவில் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகளைச் செய்வதற்கு இதற்கு முன்னாலிருந்த சர்க்கார் இரண்டு திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அதாவது பழனிக்குச் சம்பத்திலுள்ள பாலாறு, பொருந்தலார் என்ற இரண்டு ஆறுகளுக்கும் அணை கட்டி ஆங்காங்குள்ள ஏரி நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களுக்கு உதவி செய்வதென ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. அப்படிச் செய்தால் கொடுமையான பஞ்சத்தால் பீடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்ற பழனி தாலுகாவுக்கு நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க முடியுமென்றுதான் இந்தத் திட்டங்கள் போடப்பட்டன. அதைச் சர்வே செய்வதற்கும் அதி காரிகள் வந்து சர்வேயும் செய்துவிட்டார்கள். ஆனால் அந்தத் திட்டங்கள் அந்த ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து முன்பு சட்ட சபைக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டிருந்த ஒரு தனிப்பட்ட எம். எல். எ.யின் குறுக்கீட்டின் பேரில் ஏராளமான பொது மக்களுடைய கோரிக்கைகளும் புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டு, ஜனங்களுடைய செளகரியங்கள் அலக்ஷம் செய்யப்பட்டு அந்தத் திட்டங்கள் நிறுத்தப்பட்டு விட்டன. அந்த அணைக்கட்டுகளிலிருந்து வெட்ப்படுகிற வாய்க்கால் மேற்கே போகவேண்டுமா, கிழக்கே போகவேண்டுமா யென்ற தகராறில் தான் அந்தத் திட்டங்கள் அந்த எம். எல். எ.யினுடைய முயற்சியால் நிறுத்தப் பட்டுவிட்டது. அதற்குப் பிறகு ஓட்டன்சத்திரத்திலுள்ள பரப்பலாறு திட்டத் தைக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அந்தத் திட்டத்தை அமுலுக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாமா வேண்டாமாயென்பதற்காக ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகள் அந்த இடத்திற்குச் சென்று பார்த்து வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய சாமான்களை இந்தக் கரையிலிருந்து அந்தக் கரைக்கு கொண்டுபோவதற்கு வசதியில்லையென்றும், அதற்கே 6 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் செலவுமீயுமென்றும் அந்தத் திட்டத் தைக் கைவிட்டு விட்டார்கள். அதற்குப் பிறகு மதுரை கலெக்டராக வந்த மாரிஸ் என்பவர் மறுபடியும் அந்தத் திட்டத்தைப் போய் பார்த்து பரப்பலாறு இருக்கக்கூடிய பிரதேசத்தில் வேலை செய்யும் இடத்திற்கு சாமான்களைக் கொண்டு செல்வதற்கு ஒரு ரோடு இருக்கிறதென்றும், அத னால் சலபமாகக் கொண்டு போகலாமென்றும் குறிப்பிட்டு மறுபடியும் சர்க்காருக்கு எழுதியிருந்தார். அதற்குப் பிறகு அந்தத் திட்டத்திற்காக செலவு செய்யும் பணம் அந்தத் திட்டத்திலிருந்து ஒரு நாளும் கிடைக் காது என்று எண்ணி அதைச் சர்க்கார் நிறுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதைப்பற்றி மறுமுறையும் சர்க்கார் சிந்திக்கவேண்டுமென விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது மிகவும் சீரகோடாக இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய கிராமங்களில் பஞ்ச நிவாரணமாக ரோடு போடுவதையும் நிறுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். இது சரியல்ல. இந்தப் பிரதேசங்கள் பஞ்சத் தினால் அதிகமாக பீடிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதால் இந்தப் பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள

16th July 1952]

[Sri K. S. Lakshmipathy Naicker]

குளங்கள், ஏரிகள், கால்வாய்கள் முதலியவைகளையாவது உடனடியாக மராமத்து செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியமென்பதைநான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தப் பிரதேசங்களில் பஞ்சம் மி வும் கடுமையாக இருக்கிறது. ராயலசீமாவில் இருப்பதைக் காட்டிலும் மிகவும் கோரமாக தமிழ்நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் இந்தப் பிரதேசங்களில் தாண்டவமாடுகிறதென்பதை நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். அதுவும் நான்கு ஐந்து வருஷங்களாக மழையே இல்லாததால் விவசாயிகள் தங்களுடைய நிலங்களைச் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யமுடியாமல் தவிக்கிறார்கள். நிலத்தைச் சீர்த்திருத்தம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால் கிணறுகளை ஆழமாக வெட்டவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. கிணறுகளை வெட்ட அவர்களிடம் பணமுமில்லை. லாண்டு மார்க்கேஜ் பாங்கில் கடன் வாங்கிக் கொள்ளலாமென்றால் அவர்களும் இவர்களுக்கு கடன் தரமாட்டேன் என்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக இந்த நிலங்கள் ஜமீன் பிரதேசத்தை சேர்ந்ததாதலால் ஜமீன் ஒழிப்புச் சட்டம் பாஸான பிறகு இந்த நிலங்களுக்கெல்லாம் இன்னும் சர்க்கார் சர்வே நம்பர் கொடுக்காததால் இவர்களுடைய நிலத்திற்கு லாண்டு மார்க்கேஜ் பாங்கு கடன் தரமாட்டேன் என்கிறது. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் உடனே இந்த ஜமீன் பிராந்தியத்திலுள்ள நிலங்களுக்கு சர்வேயும், செட்டில்மெண்டும் செய்து தரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அதற்கு அடுத்தபடியாக கிராம அதிகாரிகளின் நிலைமையை உயர்த்துவதற்கு சர்க்கார் முன் வரவேண்டும். கிராமங்களிலுள்ள கணக்குப் பிள்ளை கிராம முனிசிப்கள்தான் சர்க்கார் போடும் உத்தரவுகளையெல்லாம் சரியாக கிராமங்களில் நிறைவேற்றி சர்க்கார் நிர்வாகங்களையெல்லாம் பொறுப்பாக செய்து கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள். அந்த கிராம அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அந்த உத்தியோகங்களில் பரம்பரை பாத்தியதையும் இருக்கிறபடியால் சர்க்கார் அந்த கிராம அதிகாரிகளுடைய குழந்தைகள் படிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்து தரவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது அதைச் செய்து கொடுக்கத் தவறினால் பின்னால் வரக்கூடிய சந்ததியார்கள் ஒன்றும் தெரியாதவர்களாக ஆகி விடுவார்கள். அதோடு இப்பொழுது இருக்கக்கூடிய கிராம அதிகாரிகளின் நிலைமை மிகவும் கேவலமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது சர்க்காருடைய கிராமங்களின் அதாவது “அயன்” கிராம அதிகாரிகளுடைய சம்பளத்திற்கும், ஜமீன் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள கிராம அதிகாரிகளின் சம்பளத்திற்கும் ஏராளமான வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த இரண்டு பேர்களும் செய்யும் வேலை ஒன்று தான். அப்படியிருந்தும் ஏன் இப்படி சம்பளத்தில் அதிக வித்தியாசம் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அதிலும் இவர்கள் ஜமாபந்தி காலத்தில் கிராமக் கணக்குகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஜில்லா, தாலுக்கா தலைமை இடத்திற்குச் செல்லுவதற்கு அவர்களுக்குப் போக்குவரத்து அலவன்ஸ் ஒன்றும் கொடுப்பதில்லை. அதற்குப் பதில் என்ன நடக்கிறதென்றால் அங்கே வரக்கூடிய அதிகாரிகளின் செலவையும் ஈடுகட்ட இவர்களிடமிருந்தே பணம் வசூல் செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் குறிப்பாக ஞாபகப் படுத்துகிறேன். மிகவும் குறைந்த சம்பளம் வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடிய இவர்கள், அதிகச் சம்பளம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடிய மேல்திகாரிகளுக்கும் செலவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது சரியா? நியாயமா? என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் நிலைமையை உயர்த்துவதற்கு உடனடியாக முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும். மேலும் சர்க்காரின் உத்தரவுகளை கையில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நேர்மையாகவும், நியாயமாகவும் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிற சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு இன்று மேல்திகாரிகளிடமிருந்து பார்ட்டுதலோ, பதவி உயர்வோ கிடைப்பதேயில்லை. எவர்கள் நியாயமாக நடந்து கொள்ளுகிறார்களோ அவர்களுக்கு மேலும் மேலும் கஷ்டமேதான் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. குறிப்பாக நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். தேனி சம்பளம் நடந்த காலத்தில் அதிகாரிகள் மிகவும் நேர்மையாகவும், ஒழுங்காகவும் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது மக்கள் அபிப்பிராயம். அவர்கள் நேர்மையாக நடந்து கொண்டதற்கு சர்க்கார் வெகுமதி எதுவும் கொடுக்காவிட்டாலும் கூட இன்று என்ன நடந்திருக்கிறதென்றால் ஒரு சிலரின் விருப்பத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்காக அந்த அதிகாரிகள் வேலையில்லிருந்து சஸ்பெண்டு செய்யப்பட்டு 1½ வருஷகாலமாக, “உத்தியோகம் இல்லை வீட்டிற்குப் போய்விடலாம்,” என்பதும்

[Sri K. S. Lakshmipathy Naicker]

[16th July 1952]

இல்லாமல், உத்தியோகம் நிச்சயமாகக் கிடைத்துவிடும் என்று நம்பிக் கொண்டும் இருக்கமுடியாமல் வீட்டிற்குத் திரும்பிப்போய் மனைவி மக்கள் முகத்தில் எப்படி விழிப்பது என்று தெரியாமல் உள்ளம் துடித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் உத்தரவை கான்ஸல் செய்து நியாயமாகவும், நேர்மையாகவும் நடந்துகொண்ட அதி காரிகளுக்கு உதவிசெய்யவேண்டுமென்ற அவசியத்தை நான் எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறேன். அவ்வாறு சர்க்கார் இதை செய்யத் தவறியதின் காரண மாகத்தான் இன்று ஏராளமான ஊழல் நிர்வாகத்தில் இருக்கிறதென்று நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதை நிவர்த்தி செய்யவேண்டும்.

“அதற்கு அடுத்தபடியாக கல்வி விஷயத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், இதற்கு முன்னால் இருந்த பிரதமர் கனம் குமாரசாமி ராஜா அவர்களு டைய சிபார்சு கடிதத்திற்குக்கூட திண்டுக்கல் செயிண்டுமெரிஸ் உயர் நிலைப் பள்ளியில் இடம் கிடைக்கவில்லை. திண்டுக்கல்லில் இருக்கக்கூடிய உயர்நிலைப்பள்ளிகளையும் பழனியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு முனிசிபல் ஹைஸ் கூலையும் தவிர வேறு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை என்னுடைய தொகுதிக்கு அருகில் கிடையாது. இந்தப் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களுக்குப் பிள்ளைகளை அனுப்புவது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாகவும் இருக்கிறது. இங்கே இருக்கக்கூடிய எம்.எல்.ஏ களுக்கும் தெரியும், அவர்கள் தங்கள் பிள்ளைகளைச் சேர்ப்பதற்காக அழைத் துச் சென்று இடமில்லையென்று திரும்பி வந்த விஷயம்; ஆகையால் இப்பொழுது ஜில்லா போர்டில் ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் கட்டுவதற்கு திட்ட மிருக்கிறது. இந்தத் திட்டத்தின்படி ஒட்டன்சத்திரத்தில் பழனிக்கும் திண்டுக்கல்லிற்கும் மத்தியில் ஒரு தனிப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தைக் கட்டுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் வேண்டிய முயற்சிகளைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அதோடு மட்டுமல்ல. நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகளை எங்கள் தாலுகாக்களுக்குச் செய்து கொடுக்காமற் போனாலும் ஒட்டன்சத்திரம், பழனி வழியாக வருகின்ற மின்சாரத்தை அதற்கு அருகாமையிலுள்ள பழனி, திண்டுக்கல், கரூருக்கு மத்தியில் இருக்கின்ற எல்ஸா இடங்களுக்கும்ாவது மின்சாரவசதியை உடனடியாகச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் தாழ்மையுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்தப் பக்கத்தில் மேட்டூரிலிருந்து மின்சாரம் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் துதிருஷ்டவசமாக அங்கே சப்ஸ்டேஷன்கள் இல்லாததால் அந்தத் தொகுதி முற்றிலும் மின் சார வசதி செய்துகொடுக்க மறுக்கப்படுகிறது. இப்பொழுது உடனடியாக அதைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“Sir, I rise to support the cut motion. In doing so, I want to speak first about the village establishment. The salaries paid to them are miserably low. When we plead for the enhancement of their salaries, Government say that they are not wholetime Government servants and that the salaries paid to them are only an honorarium. When the question of allowing them to stand for election to the Panchayat Boards, District Boards and the Legislatures comes up, then the Government say that they are public servants. The sooner the anomaly is removed, the better. This low salary paid to the village officers leads to corruption. The Hon. the Chief Minister was pleased to say that he is determined to wipe out these ‘mamools’ received by the village officers. It is on account of the low salary paid to them and the fact that they have to feed numerous officers day in and day out that they are obliged to collect ‘mamools’ from the ryots, during the Jamabandi and collection season and also in the distribution of loans. I brought to the notice of the Hon. the Chief Minister when he visited Anantapur district, instances of malpractices indulged in by the village officers and the Revenue Inspectors

16th July 1952]

[Sri R. Siddanna Gowd]

in the matter of distribution of loans, preparation of the loan applications and records and even destruction of loan records. I do not know what action Government took on them. Unless the salaries of the village officers are enhanced, the Government will not be able to eradicate corruption from among the village officers.

“ The Hon. the Chief Minister on a previous occasion said that he wanted to make the position of the villagers happy. How is he going to make their position happy when day in and day out these poor villagers are subjected to the tyranny of corruption and highhandedness on the part of the petty village officers, forest officials, police constables and the like? The police constables are now authorized to launch prosecutions under the Public Health Act and the District Police Act for the alleged violation of rules of sanitation. I know of instances where numerous prosecutions were launched for offences alleged to have been committed under the District Police Act, or the Public Health Act.

“ Further during *Jamabandi*, the village officers have to pay Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 to meet the expenses of the Revenue Inspectors, and some members of the establishment of the Revenue Divisional office and the Collector's office. When their accounts are checked, they have again to pay Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. In addition to this, they have to feed an army of officials. This practice has a deleterious effect on the village administration. The Tahsildars and the Revenue Inspectors are in their turn compelled to oblige the village officers even though they might be corrupt. They support them in the matter of allocation of works for water-supply. Although there might be no necessity to sanction the digging of a well in a particular village, in order to oblige a particular village officer, the work is sanctioned. I know of villages where well works have not been sanctioned even though hundreds of people suffer for want of water, whereas these well works have been sanctioned in certain villages with a comparatively small population on account of the fact that the Tahsildar or the establishment of the Divisional office was obliged to those village officers.

“ Coming to the District Administration, the District Officers receive supplies and services in spite of the fact that they are prohibited from taking supplies and services.

“ Unless these Revenue Inspectors, Tahsildars and the Police officers are prohibited from receiving supplies, there is no salvation for the village officers and the Government will not be able to wipe out corruption. The Government say that the village officers have other avocations. What about the village servants? The village servants—*talayaris* and *vettis*—are obliged to work under the village officers and other Revenue officers and they are not allowed any time to attend to their avocations. They are paid a miserably low salary of about Rs. 15 per mensem which is not sufficient to purchase even *pan supari* and they have no other source of income except the meagre *mamools* they receive from the ryots. Therefore, Sir, it would be good if the Government increase the salaries of at least the village servants. 1 p.m.

[Sri R. Siddanna Gowd]

[16th July 1952]

"Then, Sir, the District Superintendents of Police when they visit villages, accept supplies worth from Rs. 100 to Rs. 400 and they expect their Sub-Inspectors and Circle Inspectors to meet their needs and requirements. Therefore the receipt of supplies by the district officers including the District Superintendents of Police tends to promote corruption in the establishment of the Police department. In fact, the Sub-Inspectors have to do it by force of circumstances. As they are obliged to incur expenditure of hundreds of rupees towards supplies to their higher officers, they are in turn obliged to be corrupt and take *mamools* and go out of the way in registering false cases and in taking bribes from the poor innocent ryots.

"Again, Sir, there is no need for the *jamabandi*; there has been agitation for its abolition as it is leading to corruption. The village officers may be asked to prepare the accounts and produce them for the check of the Tahsildars and other Revenue officers instead of this paraphernalia of *jamabandi*. For instance, there are well registers. During the 1937 Congress Ministry, the Hon. the Chief Minister Sri C. Rajagopalachari ordered that well registers should be maintained by the village officers and inspected by the Revenue Inspectors and that they should also be produced at the time of *jamabandi*. I happened to inspect some village wells. Burrows had been formed under the curb-stones and the fall of the walls was impending. I do not know what the village officers or the Revenue Inspectors have been doing. With these few words, Sir, I shall resume my seat."

MR. SPEAKER:—"As some more hon. Members want to speak, I fix a time-limit of five minutes for each Member."

* SRI N. CHENCHURAMA NAIDU:—"ఆధ్యక్షా, గౌరవనీయులైన రెవెన్యూ మంత్రిగారు ప్రవేశపెట్టబడిన జిల్లా పరిపాలనకు సంబంధించిన డిమాండును నేను హృదయపూర్వకముగా బలపరచుచున్నాను. జిల్లా పరిపాలన గవర్నమెంటు పరిపాలనలో చాలా ముఖ్యమైనది. గవర్నమెంటువారు ప్రజల కుపకారము చేయదలచినను అంతయు జిల్లా పరిపాలన ద్వారా జరుగవలసియున్నది. అందువల్ల జిల్లాలో పరిపాలన చేయు అధికారుల సామర్థ్యము, పట్టుదల, ప్రజాసేవచేయఁగలగనైన అభిలాషను పట్టిమే గవర్నమెంటువారు చేయు భుపకారమైన పనులు ప్రజలకు చెందగలవు. అందువల్ల జిల్లా అధికారులు సామర్థ్యముగలవారు ప్రజాసేవతత్పరులుగా భండిన గవర్నమెంటువారు చేయు ప్రతి ఉపకారమైన పని ప్రజలకు చెందగలవు.

"మనకు స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చినతర్వాత ప్రతివారిలాకూడా ఒకవిధమైన స్టేషన్ నిర్లక్ష్యము విర్రుడిగది. ఆ స్టేషన్ను సరిగా భుపయోగించుకొనిన మంచిదే. కాని ప్రతి విషయములో స్టేషన్ను దుర్వినియోగించుట, ప్రజలలోను, అధికారులలోను, ఒక పరిపాటి అయిపోయి వారి వారి విద్యుక్త ధర్మములను నెరవేర్చుటయే మరచి పోయినారు. ముఖ్యముగా కొందరు అధికారులు వారివారి విద్యుక్తధర్మముల నెరవేర్చుట మానివేసి నిర్లక్ష్యస్వభావముతో భుండుట సహజమైంది. కాని ఇప్పుడిప్పుడే వారి ప్రవర్తనలు మార్పుకొని వారి విద్యుక్తధర్మముల నెరవేర్చుట వారికి విధి అని తెలిసి కొని ప్రవర్తించుటకు ప్రయత్నించుచున్నారు. పరిపాలనాయంత్రము అంతయు క్రింది

16th July 1952] [Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu]

అధికారులయొక్క సహకారము, కార్యదీక్షవల్లనే సక్రమమైన మార్గములో నడువ గలదు. అదియునుగాక గవర్నమెంటువారు తలపెట్టిన ప్రతి మంచి కార్యములోను ప్రజలయొక్క సహకారము లేనిది యే కార్యముకూడా జయప్రథముగా జరుగలేదు. అందువల్ల సామాన్య అధికారులు, ప్రజలు అందరుగూడా గవర్నమెంటువారు చేయు ప్రజోపయోగమైన కార్యములను సరియైన మార్గములలో ఆర్థముచేసుకొని గవర్నమెంటు వారికి పూర్తి సహకారము ఇప్పారని నేను ఆశించుచున్నాను.

“నా నియోజకవర్గమైన కందుకూరు, పొదిలి తాలూకాల ప్రజల ముఖ్య ఆవసర మైన పనులు కొన్ని యిక్కడ పేర్కొనుచున్నాను.

“కందుకూరు తాలూకా, రాళ్లపాడు ప్రాజెక్టు స్కీము ఇప్పటికి మాడు సంచ త్వరములనాడు శాంక్షక కామిటీ పని జరుగుచున్నది. రాళ్లపాడు, రెడ్డికాలవ స్కీములు రెండు కలసి యా 54,54,000 లు మంజూరు చేయబడినవి. కాని ఇప్ప టికి పని ప్రారంభించి చూడు సంచత్వరములైనను సుమారు పది లక్షలు మాత్రమే ఖర్చుపెట్టియున్నారు. అందువల్ల పని చాలా ఆలస్యముగా జరుగుచున్నదని చెప్ప వలసియున్నది. ఈ సంచత్వరము 952-58 బడ్జెటులో యా 9,37,000 లకు ఆలాటుమెంటు చూపించియున్నారు. ఈ మొత్తం త్వరగా ఖర్చుపెట్టినలెనని, అధికారులకు ఖచ్చితమైన ప్రత్యక్ష యివ్వవలెనని గవర్నమెంటువారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

“కందుకూరు తాలూకా, పాలేరు స్కీము ఓకటి, జిల్లేళ్లమూడి గ్రామంపద్ద ఒక ఆనకట్ట కట్టి విషయమై ఆనేక సంచత్వరాలనుండి investigation చేయబడి estimate ఇప్పుడు తయారై ఖర్చుచేయుచున్నది. ఈ స్కీమువల్ల సుమారు ఆరువేల ఎకరాల భూమి తవ్వక ప్రతి సంచత్వరము వండి, సుమారు 6, 7 గ్రామములకు జీవనము యేర్పడగలదు. ఆ స్కీము జిల్లేళ్లమూడి గ్రామంపద్ద ఆనకట్ట కట్టిన క్రింద గ్రామములను ఆనగా చిత్తి గుంట, కలికిపాడు, సోమరాజుపల్లి, పాకల, పూళ్లపాలెం, లిగినపల్లె గ్రామాలకు జీవ నాధారము కాగలదు. ఈ స్కీము యెవ్వ సంచత్వరాలనుండి ఆలోచనలో వుండి కార్యరూపము చాల్చలేదు. గనుక గవర్నమెంటువారు తవ్వక దీనిని మంజూరు చేయ వలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

“పొదిలి తాలూకాలో మాకేరు ప్రాజెక్టు ఒకటి చాలాకాలమునుండి ప్రస్తావ నలో వుండి, యింతవరకు కార్యరూపము చాల్చలేదు. గవర్నమెంటువారు దయచేసి ఆ స్కీముకూడా ఆలోచించి మంజూరు చేయించవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

“గవర్నమెంటువారు యీ సంచత్వరము యీ రాష్ట్రములో ఏర్పడిన దుర్భర మైన కరువు సందర్భములో నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో కనిగిరి, పొదిలి, వడ్ల తాలూకాలలో తొమ్మిది రోడ్డు పనులు మంజూరుచేసి జీవనోపాధి లేని కూలీలకు జీవనము పనులద్వారా కల్పించియున్నారు. ఇటీవల భగవంతుని దయవలన వర్షములు కురిసిన కారణంగా యికమీద సదరు కూలీలకు వేరేపనులు దొరుకునని ఉద్దేశించి గవర్నమెంటువారు త్వరలో ఆ పనులు నిలిపివేయునట్లు ప్రత్యక్షాలు చేస్తారని తెలియుచున్నది. కాని వాస్తవంగా యీ వర్షముల వలన నీటివాధ తగ్గినదేగాని కూలీలకు పనులు, ఆ తాలూకాలలో వ్యవసాయసంబంధమైన పనులు యీనాటికి యేమియు లేవు. ఇప్పుడు పనులు నిలిపివేయడం ఆ కూలీలు జీవనాధారం లేక మరియొకచోటికి పోవలసినదే. ఈ సందర్భంలో నెల్లూరు జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగారున్నా, నేనున్నా ఆ తాలూకాలో పర్య టించి కూలీలను స్వయంగా విచారించినాము. వారికి యీ పనులు తప్ప వేరే జీవనోపాధి యేమియు లేదు. గనుక తవ్వక ఈ పనులు యింకా చూడునెలలు ఆనగా కొత్త పంట పచ్చువరకు సాగించవలెనని గవర్నమెంటువారిని కోరుచున్నాను.

[Sri N. Chenchurama Naidu] [16th July 1952]

“ఇటీవల గవర్నమెంటువారు కరువుపనులు యికిమీదట పెండరు system మీద మామూలు పద్ధతిలో చేయవలసినట్లు భ్రతరువులు చేసియున్నారు. ఆ ప్రకారం చేసిన యెడల కూలీలకు పనులు కల్పించుటకు వీలువుండదు. ఆ procedure అంతా జరిపేటప్పటికి పనులు నిలిచి, కూలీలకు గవర్నమెంటువారు చేయదలచిన సహాయము యే మాత్రము దక్కదు. కనుక కరువుపనులు చేయవచ్చుడు అనుసరించు విధానం నే గవర్నమెంటు అనుసరించవలసినది, ఆ విధముగా జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగార్లకు భ్రతరువులు పంపవలసిన కోరుచున్నాను.

“ఆదియనుగాక కరువుపనుల క్రింద ఆధిక అహార ఉత్పత్తికిగాను కొన్ని చెరువు పనులు ప్రారంభించి వర్షమును కురిసిన వెంటనే ఆ పనులు అపిచేయవలసినట్లు భ్రతరువు లిచ్చియున్నట్లు తెలియుచున్నది. కూలీలకు పనులు జూతగలందుకుగాను సదరు పనులు యింకా కొంతకాలము చేయించినయెడల కూలీపనులు జేయవారికి పనులు కల్పించినట్లుగను. కాన ఆ పనులు అవకుండా చేయించవలసినది గవర్నమెంటువారిని కోరుచున్నాను.”

*SRI K. VEERANNA PADAL:—“ఆధ్యక్ష మహాశయా, నేడు సభ్యుల ఎదుట నున్న Budget demand ను బలపరుస్తూ, కోత తీర్చానమును వ్యతిరేకించుచూ మాట్లాడుచున్నాను. మన రాజధానికి చెందిన విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా విజెస్సీ నూడెం తాలూకా సముద్రమట్టమునకు మూడువేలు అడుగులు ఎత్తుగల ప్రదేశమై యున్నది. ఈ ప్రాంతములో నివసించు కొండజాతి ప్రజల జీవములు చూచుటకు ప్రత్యేకముగా ఒక కలెక్టరువారిని నియమించుట ముఖ్య అవసరమని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. ఆ ప్రాంతములలో ప్రజలకు రాకపోక సౌకర్యములు లేక పండించుకొన్న దినుసులు అక్కడి మనుష్యులు పుమారు అరవై, డెబ్బమైళ్ళ దూరముననున్న సంతలకు పోయి దినుసులు అమ్ముకొని ఉప్పు వగైరా తమకు కావలసిన వస్తువులు కొనుక్కుని మఱల కా తినడకలో నడుచుటదలన ప్రజలకు చాలా కష్టమగుచున్నది గాన విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతములలో రోడ్లు నిర్మాణము సాధ్యమైతే త్వరలో పనులు చేయించుటకుగాను స్పష్టంగా విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతములకుగాను P.W.D. డిపార్టుమెంటువారిని విరూపి చేయించి రోడ్లు నిర్మించవ కోరుచున్నాను.

“విజెస్సీ ప్రజలు నూటికి నూరు పాళ్ళ విద్యాసౌఖ్యము లేని ప్రజలైయున్నారు. ప్రజల విద్యాభివృద్ధికిగాను విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతములలో ఉచిత వసతి, భోజన సౌకర్యములు hostels స్థాపించి, విద్యాభివృద్ధికి కృషిసల్పి విద్యార్థులకు agriculture మొదలైన ట్రయినింగ్ లు నేర్పి, కొండజాతులకు గ్రామాలకు ఉద్యోగములు ఇప్పిస్తూ, విజెస్సీ వాళ్ళకు P.W.D. రివిన్యూ మొదలగు కింట్రాట్టు పనులు యిప్పిస్తూ విజెస్సీ ప్రజలను ‘encourage’ చేయించగోరుతాను. అంతేకాకండా విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతములలో గవర్నమెంటు ఎలిమెంటరీ స్కూళ్ళు యున్నవి. ఆయా స్కూళ్ళలో వివవ తరగతి చదువుకొని, మరల చదువుటకు మార్గము లేకయున్నది విజెస్సీకి దగ్గరగా నర్సీ పట్టంలోని హైస్కూలు జిల్లా బోర్డు వాళ్లదైయున్నది. సదరు బోర్డు హైస్కూలుపై గవర్నమెంటు ఆధిపత్యము వహించినట్లయిన ఆ హైస్కూలులో కొండజాతులకు గ్రామాల విద్యాభివృద్ధికి ఎక్కువ అవకాశమున్నదని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. మఱియు విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతములలో ముందు ఎడ్యుకేషన్ ప్రభుత్వం యుండేటప్పుడు జిల్లా కలెక్టర్లు విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతములలో ప్రతి పదిమైళ్ల దూరములో ట్రావలింగు బంకాలు నియమించుకొని, సంచారముచేయుచు, ప్రజల కష్టములు పరిశీలిస్తూ యుండేవారు. ఇప్పుడు జిల్లా కలెక్టర్లు సంచారము మానుకున్నారు. అందువలన ప్రజలకుభ్రష్ట కష్టములు పరి

16th July 1952] [Sri K. Veeranna Padal]

400 మందికి అవకాశములేదు. మరియు ప్రజలు తమతమ కష్టములు చెప్పుకొనుటకు కూడా అవకాశము చిక్కలేదని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతములలో నివసించు ప్రజలకు రోగనివారణ గురించి ప్రతి పదిహేను మైళ్ల దూరంలో ఓక్కొక్క 'Dispensary' పెట్టించి Medical officers కు ఓక్కొక్క van గాని Zeep గాని యిప్పించి ప్రజలకు వచ్చే మలేరియా వాధలను తొలగించ కోరుచున్నాను. మరియు కొండజాతి ప్రజల తాలూకు ఖాములు, ఫలవృక్షములు వెల్లటినాటు ప్రజలు ఆక్రమణ చేయుకుండా 1917 వ సం॥ నె 1 రు ౫ల ఆర్డుపెట్టి సదరు ఆర్డు అమలులో యొక్కప్పటికి విజెస్సీ కొండజాతులువాటికి వెల్లటినాటి ప్రజలు ఏదో కొంత అప్పలు యిచ్చి, ఎక్కువ వడ్డీలు కట్టుకొని, చదువులేని కొండ జాతుల ప్రజల తాలూకా ఖాములు వెల్లటినాటి ప్రజలు ఆక్రమణ చేయుచున్నారు. అట్లు జరిగిన ఖాముల విషయమై ఒక కమిటీని వేయించి విచారించి, ఆ ఖాములు మరల కొండజాతి ప్రజలకు యిప్పిస్తూ, యికముందు అట్లు ఆక్రమణలు జరుగకుండా ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పాటు చేయిస్తారని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, within the limited time available to me, I shall try my best to reply to the various criticisms made by hon. Members. Even though the Demand is for a particular Grant, it covers a vast field. Hon. Members, not content with that, referred to other departments like Education, Medical, Public Health, Electricity, etc. But, I shall confine myself to the remarks pertaining to this Demand. During the general discussion on the Budget, hon. Members are at liberty to make very general remarks; in fact, figuratively speaking, they can travel from China to Peru. Hon. Members literally did so here."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" On a point of order, Sir, I want to know whether the Hon. Minister is in order in going into the relevancy of the speeches made by hon. Members on the floor of this House. We thought the Hon. the Speaker is the authority on this matter. I therefore wish that the Hon. Minister would reply to the debate straightaway rather than go into the relevancy of the speeches."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, I never raised the question of relevancy. What I said was that the Demand itself covered a vast field and yet hon. Members not only spoke on that, but they spoke on other subjects also. I also said I would confine myself in my reply to the subject on hand. I don't know what the point of order is; perhaps it is in keeping with the other points of order raised by the hon. Member on previous occasions."

" Sir, the district administration is very important and it is more or less the plinth on which the whole structure of administration is raised in the State. Naturally everybody expects that the administrative system should be quite good. The district administration covers a vast variety of topics and represents a cross-section of the Government's progressive activities. It is concerned with the everyday administration of the districts, the maintenance and control of the vast army of officials (the gazetted

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker]

[16th July 1952]

and the non-gazetted) who man the district. There are various nation-building activities such as schemes for colonization for Military personnel and for the landless poor, expenditure from funds for village reconstruction and the development of the backward tracts.

“ Sir, the points raised by hon. Members may be summed up under different heads. Certain Members observed that there is a certain amount of corruption in the administration. Some said that the administration is inefficient while some considered that the system of *jamabandi* should be given up. An hon. Member pleaded for the scrapping of the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue. I shall try to meet all these criticisms one by one.

“ With regard to land reforms, I want to say a word or two. In May 1950 the Government constituted the Land Revenue Reforms Committee to advise them, among others, in the matter of undertaking reforms in the land tenure and land revenue systems prevailing in the ryotwari areas of the State. The Committee functioned till the end of April 1951 and it submitted two reports to the Government, the first dealing with ‘land tenures’ and allied problems and the second dealing with ‘land revenue systems’. The various recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee contained in its reports are under examination by the Government in the light of the previous reports of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee and of Sri N. Raghavendra Rao (formerly Special Officer for the investigation of land tenure systems in this State), the note prepared by the Curator, Madras Record Office, the remarks of the Board of Revenue and public criticisms appearing in the Press. All these things are being examined by the Government and very soon the Government will undertake to do what is necessary in the matter.

“ With regard to the Board of Revenue, the Government have on more than one occasion considered the desirability of the abolition of the Board of Revenue as a measure of retrenchment. The Madras Board of Revenue is a statutory body constituted under and regulated by Madras Regulation I of 1803 as modified by Madras Act I of 1894. The main functions of the Board are the general superintendence of revenues from whatever source they may arise and the recommendation of such propositions to the Government as in its judgment, may be calculated to augment and improve those revenues. In recent years, Commercial Taxes, Civil Supplies, Food Production and Settlement of Estates and for a short time Post-war Reconstruction, were added to the Board’s subjects. On a close examination of the various functions attended to by the Board, the Government have come to the conclusion that it was not possible to administer efficiently the whole of the manifold activities of the Revenue Department by a single Head of the Department, such as the Inspector-General of Police or the Director of Public Instruction and that, though the five Commissioners of the Board worked independently in respect of their particular portfolios they have collective responsibility as a Board for various matters which were full Board subjects; and there was no greater expense to the State by their being designated as a Board,

16th July 1952] [Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker]

rather than as individual Commissioners for Land Revenue, Commercial Taxes, Civil Supplies, Settlement of Estates, or Food Production. It was also felt that the Board was a proper medium for the formulation of policy in respect of district administration on the revenue side and that this valuable function would be lost to Government if the Board was abolished. The advantages in having a Board outweigh considerably the disadvantages and past experience had shown that the Board of Revenue is peculiarly suited to the conditions of this State. The cost of the Board is low when compared to the importance and magnitude of the functions discharged by the Board. The question of abolition of the Board of Revenue was included in the terms of reference to the Land Revenue Reforms Committee constituted by the Government in May 1950. The Land Revenue Reforms Committee has observed that it is not necessary or desirable to introduce any radical changes in the general framework of the administrative machinery of the Revenue Department or to replace it by alternative agencies. One of the main recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee made in this connexion is that the Board of Revenue may remain but the Members of the Board of Revenue may also function as Secretaries to Government so that a separate Revenue Secretary will be necessary only to deal with questions which come up to the Government independently of the Board and with appeals against the decisions given by the Board as head of the department. The recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee on the above subject as well as other recommendations bearing on 'Land Revenue Reforms' and allied questions are being examined by the Government.

"A word about the Agency Administration, Sir. Generally speaking the 'Scheduled Areas' are comparatively more backward and underdeveloped than the ordinary areas. The Agency people are generally very poor and backward. Broadly, the general policy of the Government in regard to the administration of these areas has been the uplift of the people inhabiting these areas by gradual introduction of ameliorative measures intended to raise their standard of living by improving their economic condition. To this end, separate provision is being made in the State Budget for the administration of the Scheduled Areas. In the current year, a large number of development schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 38.6 lakhs relating to land colonization, establishment of a tractor station, agriculture, fisheries, educational advancement of hill tribes, anti-malarial operations, general medical relief, etc., are proposed to be taken up for execution. These schemes will no doubt greatly help to ameliorate the conditions of the Scheduled Tribes.

"The hon. Member, Mr. Seethi Saheb, has referred to the Laccadive and Minicoy islands. He wanted to know where these islands are, what sort of people are living there and how the administration is going on there.

"The Laccadive and Minicoy islands constitute the southern group of the islands, nearly 200 miles off the West Coast. This

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker]

[16th July 1952]

group of islands—I shall not name them, Sir, because the pronunciation may be difficult—is attached to the Malabar district, and is under the control of the Collector of Malabar. Apart from Minicoy, the Laccadives consist of four islands. The total area is 6·87 square miles and the total population in 1951 was 13,655. The urani product of the islands is coir, in the disposal of which the Government execute a monopoly. They get the coir from the islanders and give them rice in exchange. These islands have all along been administered on simple lines owing to the backwardness of the people, arising from their being cut off from the mainland, especially during the monsoon when no communication with the islands is possible for nearly five months in a year from May to September. The immediate administrator in each island is an amin, a local influential man, who exercises civil and criminal jurisdictions and from whose decisions an appeal lies to the Collector or the Inspecting Officer when he visits the islands."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Please arrange a trip for us."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The only normal means of communication between the mainland and the islands is by country-crafts called 'Odams'. If the hon. Leader of the Opposition is willing to travel by the 'Odam' I have no objection, but I will not accompany him.

" Steamers used to be chartered at a heavy cost for the use of Inspecting officers who visit the islands normally once in two years.

" Realizing that the islands could be administered better if communication with them was more frequent, the need for the frequent inspection and the provision of a vessel therefor has been stressed again and again. The suggestions made in this regard were examined and deferred for some reason or other. Recently, a Special Inspecting Officer, Sri S. Y. Krishnaswami, I.C.S., was deputed to the islands between December 1951 and February 1952 to study and report on matters connected with the reorganization of the administration of the islands. One of the recommendations in his report relates to the provision of communication with the islands. He has submitted detailed proposals for the purchase and maintenance of a vessel either by the Government or by a private agency. If his proposals are accepted, these islands could be visited by the steamer thrice within two months. The maintenance of the vessel would not only ensure better administration, but also open up passenger traffic and postal communication with the islands. The proposal along with other recommendations of the Special Inspecting Officer is under the consideration of the Board of Revenue in consultation with the Collectors of Malabar and South Kanara. The Government will examine the proposal on receipt of the Board's remarks."

SRI S. T. ADITYAN :—" On a point of information, I want to know whether coir is the only product found in Laccadive islands but not coconuts and dry fish also."

16th July 1952]

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ Coir is the main industry. If the hon. Member says that coconuts and dry fish also are available there, I have no objection to take the information from him.

“ When under the Government of India Act, 1935, these islands became ‘excluded areas’, the position was that any Act of the Central or Provincial Legislature could apply only if a direction to that effect was made by the Governor. Such directions were made only in respect of a few important Acts. The reason why all the Acts applicable to the mainland do not, and cannot, apply to the islands is that the islands could not be included in the normal administrative set-up as they are far removed from the mainland and as they are cut off from the mainland completely for nearly five months in a year during the monsoon.

“ Some hon. Members were critical about police forces. There is at present no police force whatever in these islands. The Inspecting Officers have expressed themselves sometimes against sending any police to the islands. The Special Inspecting Officer has recommended the stationing of a small police force in each of these islands. This also will be considered by the Government on receipt of the remarks of the Board of Revenue.

“ At present, there is one elementary school in each of these islands. It is proposed to improve them in future.

“ There is one hospital in each of the islands except Agathi. The Special Inspecting Officer has recommended the opening of a separate hospital for Agathi. This will be considered on the remarks of the Board of Revenue.

“ I may say a word about Rayalaseema. Mr. Thimma Reddi is anxiously looking at me for hearing what I am going to say. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Famine Code Revision Committee, set up in 1938, the Ceded Districts Economic Development Board was constituted in 1941 for tackling the problems of the Ceded Districts. As the Board was not able to achieve any tangible results, it was abolished and the Rayalaseema Development Board was constituted in December 1949. On the recommendations of this Board, irrigation works such as Pennar-Kumudavati Project, Upper Pennar Project, Bhairavantippa Project, etc., have been taken up by the Government. At the instance of the Board, the Government have under consideration the desirability of opening a paint and lithopone factory. In view of the poor financial position of the district boards in Rayalaseema, the Government have sanctioned full grants to the district boards during 1951-52 for Road Development Programme. The hon. Member also referred to mobile units for digging wells and other amenities. I do not know whether he knows that I have always a soft corner for Rayalaseema. I will try to do my best for improving the conditions in that area. (Interruption.) I say it because it is adjacent to my district. At one time North Arcot was included in Chittoor district. So there is much affinity between North Arcot and the Ceded Districts.

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker] [16th July 1952]

"The hon. Member, Mr. Ari Gowder, who comes from the top of the Nilgiris, pleaded for a college in his district. I am glad he has occupied a top place here also in a corner. (Laughter.) I very much sympathise with him; but the only thing is he won't listen to my advice. He is a very old and veteran Member. He had been a Member of the Legislature from 1923 except for a brief period. Suddenly he has become unreasonable. I only wish that he is as reasonable as he was in the old days. Then everything will be all right.

"Another hon. Member said that the Madras Secretariat is the best in India. But he complained that the district administration is very inefficient. Let us be proud that at least our Secretariat is the best in India. We shall try to improve the district administration also. As it is, let not hon. Members go away with the idea that our district administration is not good. Probably it is not on a par with the Secretariat. When compared to other States, our district administration is by far better. We will try our best to root out corruption as far as possible. There is no use simply pointing out the deficiencies again and again. We must all try to remove them. We shall do it.

"The hon. Member belonging to the Justice Party has referred to the Theni incident. Let me assure the hon. Member that final orders will be issued very soon.

"Some hon. Members directed their criticisms to the village officers and scrapping of the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue. I cannot agree to such a thing being done. The district officials and others may have short memory. It is only for their reference and guidance that the Standing Orders are there. The only thing is there should be a human touch in the administration."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"The Hon. Minister can preserve the Standing Orders in the Museum."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"Some hon. Members have referred to the discretionary grants allotted to the Collectors. They have pleaded for more grants being allotted to the Collectors. Let me tell hon. Members that we shall try, as far as our finances permit, to increase the grants whenever possible.

1-30 P.M. "Up to now, Sir, I have been talking about the remarks made by hon. Friends in front of me; now, I turn my attention to the remarks made by Members sitting behind me. It is of course very easy to meet the missiles thrown by persons sitting before me, but it is quite a difficult thing to meet the missiles thrown by those from behind. I am referring to the remarks made by my Friends, Mr. R. V. Swaminathan and Mr. Narayanaswami Naidu. Mr. Swaminathan is now trying to represent his district very ably; he wants this thing and that thing to be done for his district. It is quite natural, Sir, and I agree that the Ramanathapuram district lacks much of the facilities and amenities which some of the other

16th July 1952] [Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker]

districts enjoy. I may state that we are all trying to do what we can; and I request Mr. Swaminathan to co-operate with me and to help me in doing whatever I can for his district. Instead of throwing missiles at me from behind, let him come to me in a quiet way and explain to me whatever has got to be done; and I assure him that I will try to examine all his suggestions and do whatever is possible.

“ Mr. Narayanaswami Nayudu referred, Sir, to the strained relations that exist between the mirasdars and the kisans. Yes, Sir, there are strained relations between the mirasdars and the kisans in the Tanjore district, in Shiyali, Kumbakonam, Aduthurai and other places. In fact, I may say I intended to visit those places about a month ago, but since the dispute at that time was settled in a way, I did not go there; but I may add this, that soon after the Budget session is over, I shall take an opportunity to visit the Tanjore district and also meet the hon. Member and others who are interested in the matter. Mr. Sambandam, who hails from Mayuram, whenever he sees me, tells me all about these things. So, when next I go there, I shall make the necessary enquiries, consult friends and try to do whatever is possible for solving this problem. It is only when the tenants and landlords are in amicable relations and it is only when they adopt a policy of give and take that everything will be all right. I do not unfortunately just at present remember the couplet from Tirukkural relating to this matter; if my Friend, Mr. Ramaswami, knows it, he may tell me on some other occasion.

“ Sir, it is past 1-30 p.m. and I know hon. Members are hungry and would like to adjourn for lunch. I shall, therefore, finish my speech with a closing remark. Sir, the Government have, through the Revenue Department, maintained District Administration at an efficient level and kept up the tradition of the efficient collection of land revenue. In a democratic era, they have impressed on all their officers the necessity to keep in close touch with the leaders of public opinion and to be courteous and considerate in their dealings with the general public. There were some cases of bribery and corruption among the subordinate grades of the revenue staff. This is perhaps the direct result of the introduction of various forms of control, as well as the grant of different kinds of subsidy and loans. The Government have established a Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, for enquiring into all cases of corruption by officers drawing a salary of above Rs. 150 per mensem, and are awarding deterrent punishments such as disposal, or compulsory retirement in proved cases of corruption. They have continued the tradition of co-ordinating all departmental activities through the various heads of departments in the district under the supervision of the Collector.

“ It now remains for me to make a request to the hon. Leader of the Opposition, since I concede he is a very reasonable gentleman, and since I have now brought home to him the reasonableness of the whole thing—to be so good as to withdraw his cut motion.”

[16th July 1952]

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, because I am a reasonable man, I do not propose to withdraw my cut motion. (Laughter.) I press it.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I now put the cut motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘ That the allotment of Rs. 5,96,15,400 for District Administration and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100.’ ”

The cut motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I shall now put the original motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,96,15,400 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.’ ”

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I wish to inform hon. Members that the House will sit to-day till 7 p.m. I now adjourn the House for lunch.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

(2) DEMAND II—STATE EXCISE DUTIES.

* THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move—

‘ That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,91,100 under Demand II—State Excise Duties.’ ”

“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was closely following the opinions expressed by several hon. Members both in the Assembly and in the Council during the general discussion of the Budget. No one has definitely stated that Prohibition has not improved the moral and economic condition of the great majority of the masses; not even a remark was made that the Government were wrong in introducing such a social measure which aims at the moral and economic uplift of the poor working classes as well as the Harijans. Indeed it is a great social reform to be effected by a Welfare State like ours. Section 47 of the Constitution expressly directs that the State shall, among its primary duties, endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption, except for medicinal purposes, of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health. The Government have, therefore, by maintaining the Prohibition policy, done their duty. What was begun in the year 1937 in some districts has been gradually extended throughout the State. The public also really welcomed this measure and its effective enforcement throughout the State and the Government took power under the Prohibition Act, and made all possible arrangements to give effect to this measure throughout the State. But unfortunately when the Congress Government went out of office during 1939 to 1946 the then Government thought it fit to undo the work started in 1937. This